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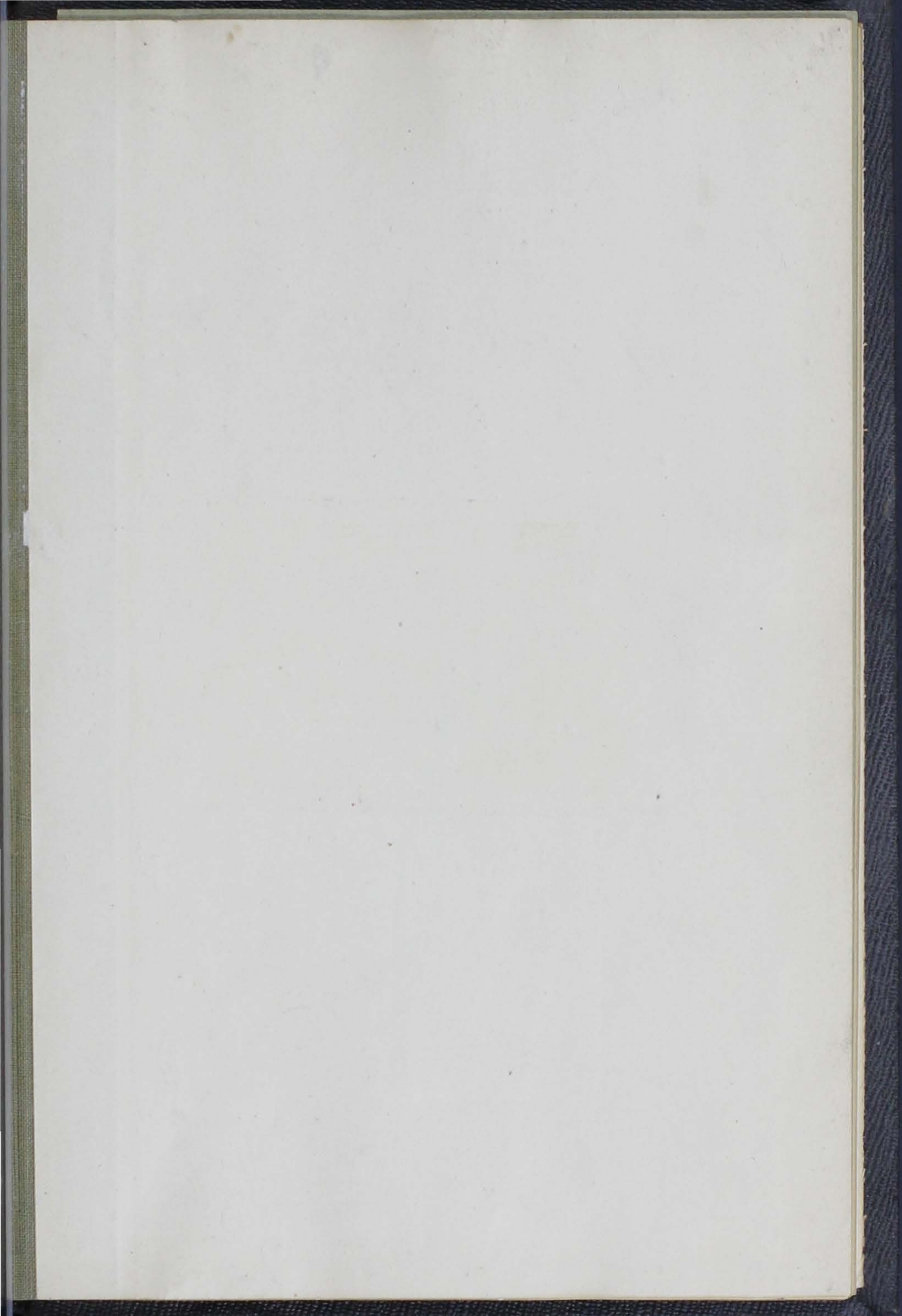
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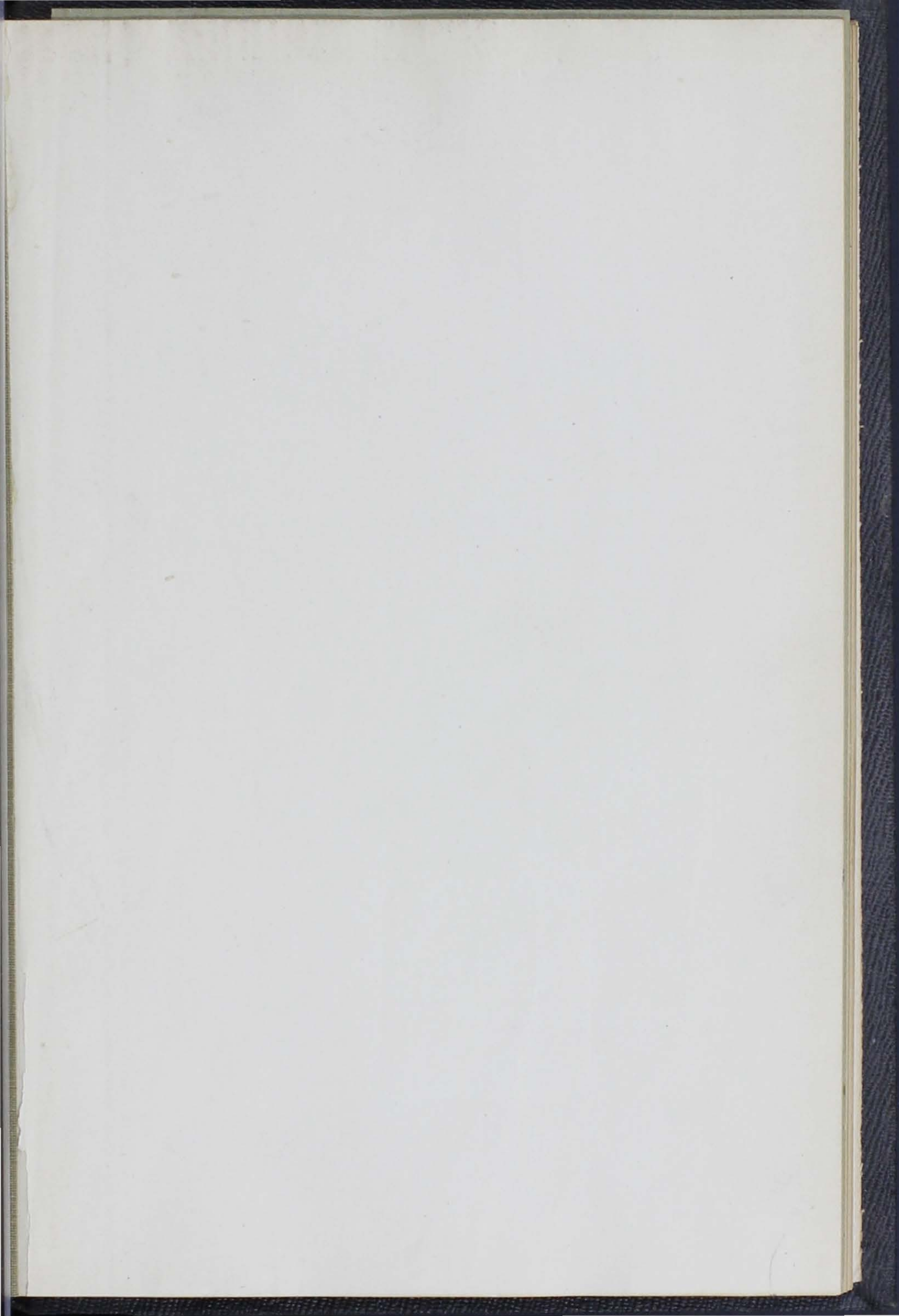
VOL.



Iowa State Library
DES MOINES,
IOWA.

IOWA





FIRST REPORT

OF THE

Iowa Soldiers' Monument

COMMISSION,

TO THE

TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

IOWA STATE LIBRARY
WITHDRAWN

DES MOINES:

G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER

1890.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

1900

UNIVERSITY STATE AWOI

1900

REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

The Board of Commissioners of the Iowa Soldiers' Monument have the honor to submit the following report of their doings for the period beginning with their appointment to January 14, 1890.

The act creating this commission and defining its duty is that of chapter 136 of the Twenty-second General Assembly:

SECTION 2. There is further appropriated the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary to be expended under the direction of the Executive Council, in preparing a site and foundation on the capitol grounds for the erection of a monument for the purpose of perpetuating an expression on the part of the people of the State of Iowa, of their appreciation of the patriotism, courage, and distinguished soldierly bearing of their fellow citizens, as manifested during the recent war of the rebellion. And the Governor of the State, James Harlan, Samuel J. Kirkwood, George G. Wright, Edward Johnstone, and D. N. Richardson are hereby appointed a commission with authority to advertise for, and examine plans for such a monument, and to report to the next General Assembly upon the plans submitted.

The commission thus created was directed to do impracticable if not impossible things. By the terms of the act the Executive Council was required to erect a foundation for a soldiers' monument upon the State capitol grounds, and to this end an appropriation of \$5,000 was made. The commission was charged with the important duty of employing architects, artists and sculptors to provide plans for a monument to be erected upon this foundation; but for such expensive work no appropriation was made.

The commission delayed its meeting for some ten months after the passage of the act. On assembling upon the 11th of December, 1888, it ascertained that no step had been taken by the Executive Council towards erecting this foundation, as required by the act. Inquiry as to the intent of that body in this matter developed the fact that it had no present intention of complying with the legislative requirement.

The commission found itself without foundation walls or location

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for such, or even plans for any. It was also without means of any sort with which to provide even a pencilled shadow of a monument.

As to the matter of foundation, however, the commission was in full sympathy with the Executive Council in its conviction that the capitol grounds afforded no suitable location for such a monument as the Iowa soldiers deserved at the hands of this people; and that the amount set apart in the act for the substructure was entirely inadequate; that no rational disposition of monumental or other ornamentation of the grounds could be entered upon until the same were properly platted and brought to permanent grade.

In a conversation between the Executive Council and the commission it was decided to leave the foundation question until the meeting of the Twenty-third General Assembly, and meantime secure plans and estimates for a suitable monument. To enable the commission to do this, the sum of \$1,000 was, by the Executive Council, apportioned out of the foundation appropriation, by which \$900 was to be offered in premiums, and \$100 for advertising and printing. By this means plans were obtained.

There were forty-eight contestants, and the first premium was awarded to Mrs. Harriet A. Ketcham, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; the second premium to Robert Kraus, of Boston, Mass., and the third premium to J. D. Porter, of New York City. In the large number of plans and designs furnished there were many of a superior order of merit,—so excellent, indeed, that it was difficult to determine which to accept and which to reject.

The site to be selected for this monument is found by the Board to be a most important question. The inability of the commission to inform architects as to exact location, gave rise to great perplexity and prevented some distinguished artists from entering the field of competition. Those who understood that it was to be erected upon the capitol grounds planned accordingly, while such as were uninformed went to work at random. The commission could throw no light upon this highly important question. Its opinion, however, was this: The Iowa soldiers' monument should be something grand and enduring; that it should stand outside the capitol grounds, and in the midst of spacious surroundings of its own—like as is the case with the Washington monument, Bunker Hill monument, or those of Nelson, Wellington, or the column Vendome. Iowa may not copy those in extent and costliness, but if the fullness of our patriotic feeling, our regard for Iowa valor is to be in some way measured in granite work and bronze, ample and conspicuous room should be our earliest care. In this

connection the commission examined the State property known as the "Governor's square," the "Deaf and Dumb" square, and the old capitol site. The space afforded by the two squares seemed to be ample; that of the latter, it was thought, would require additions.

The cost has been considered. It is the opinion of this commission that Iowa should build nobly or not at all. The organic act would seem to indicate a small expenditure—something like that which counties make in honoring their brave. The State should do better—better far than this. At the outset, and to name some figure for artists to base their plans upon, \$100,000 was the largest sum mentioned; but a thorough investigation of the subject and plans that have been produced, and the approximate estimates that have been made, clearly indicate that twice that sum at least will be required to erect a work that will in any full degree come up to the mark of this people's patriotic feeling; and such a sum the commission hereby recommends. It need not all be raised at once, but might cover three biennial periods at the rate of about \$33,000 yearly. Whatever sum your honorable body may decide to devote to this patriotic work, the commission would suggest that as a first step there be a proper site provided, and that the entire work of construction be placed in the hands of a well chosen and properly restricted commission.

The question as to whether this patriotic expression should take the form of a monument, a memorial hall, or a hospital, even, has been fully and freely discussed by the board, and while there were at times some conflicting opinions, the members have come to the unanimous conclusion to recommend the erection of a monument as the best expression of the sentiment under consideration.

The commission submits the following statement of expenses incurred:

Advertising and printing.....	\$ 30.35
Photographing forty-eight designs.....	75.00
Premiums paid.....	900.00
Total.....	\$ 1,005.35

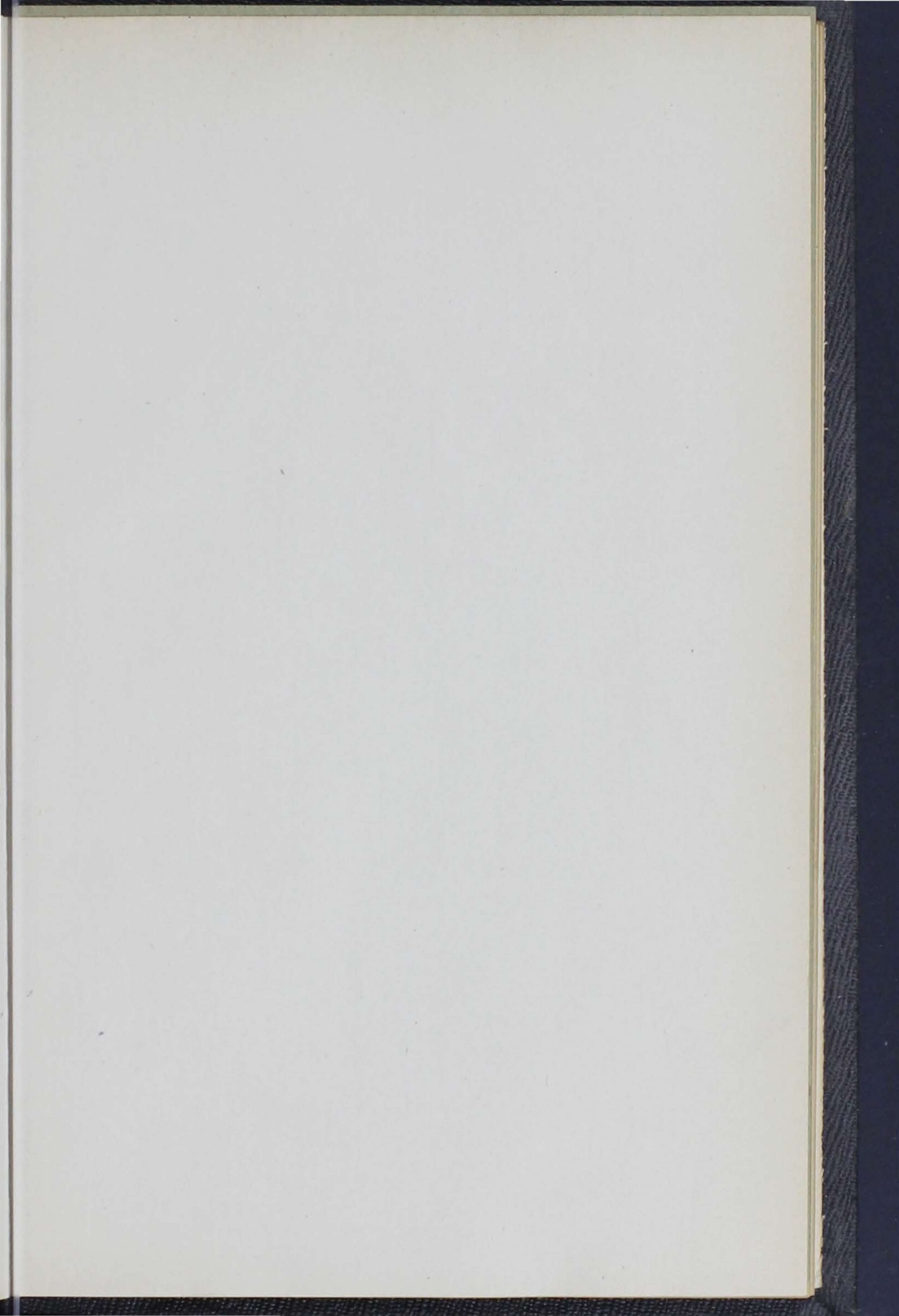
All of which is respectfully submitted.

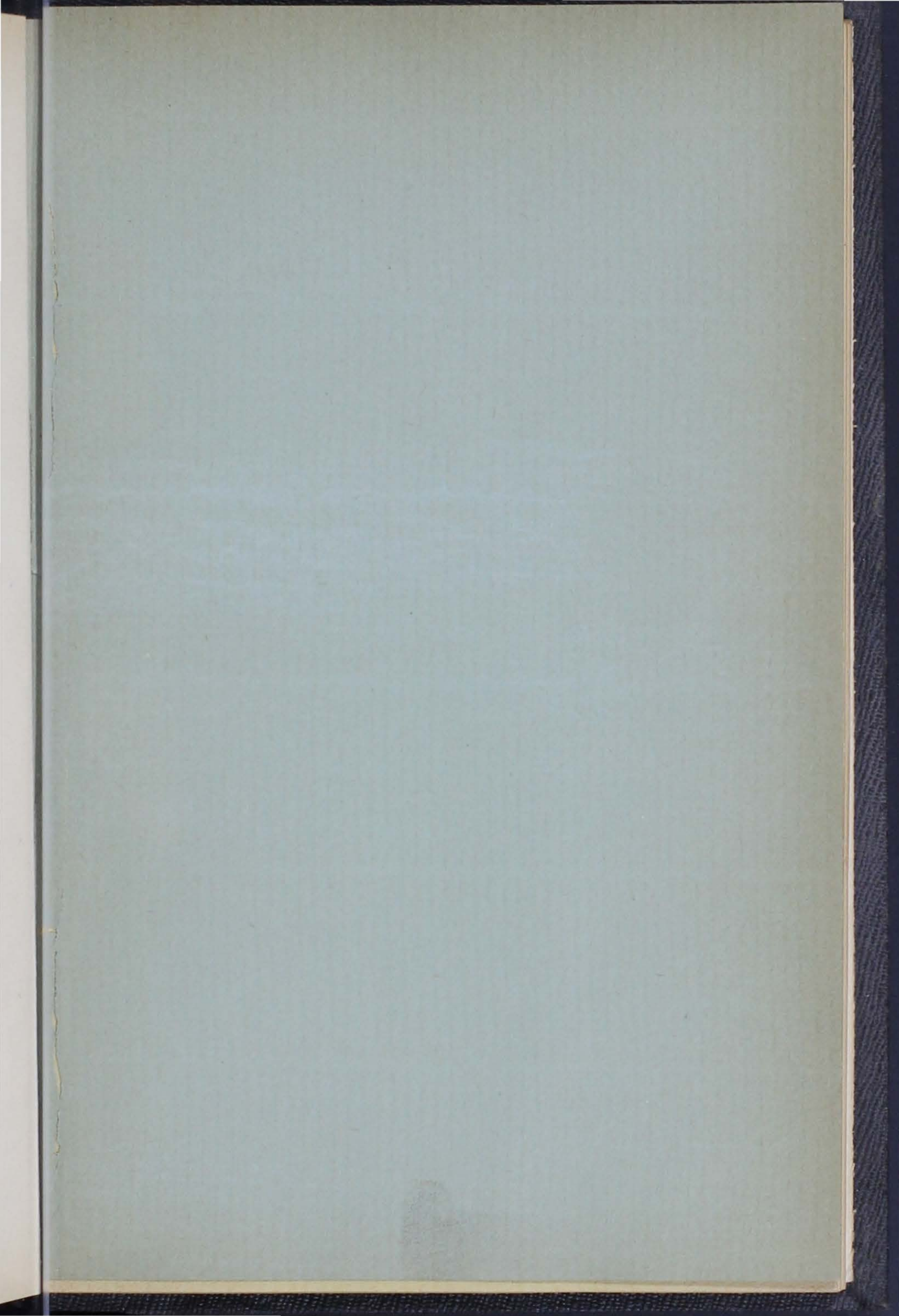
WILLIAM LARRABEE,

Ex-officio Member and Chairman of the Board.

D. N. RICHARDSON, *Secretary.*

DES MOINES, January 14, 1890.





BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Iowa Soldiers' and Sailors'

MONUMENT COMMISSION

FOR 1892-93.

BY ORDER OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES :

G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.

1894.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

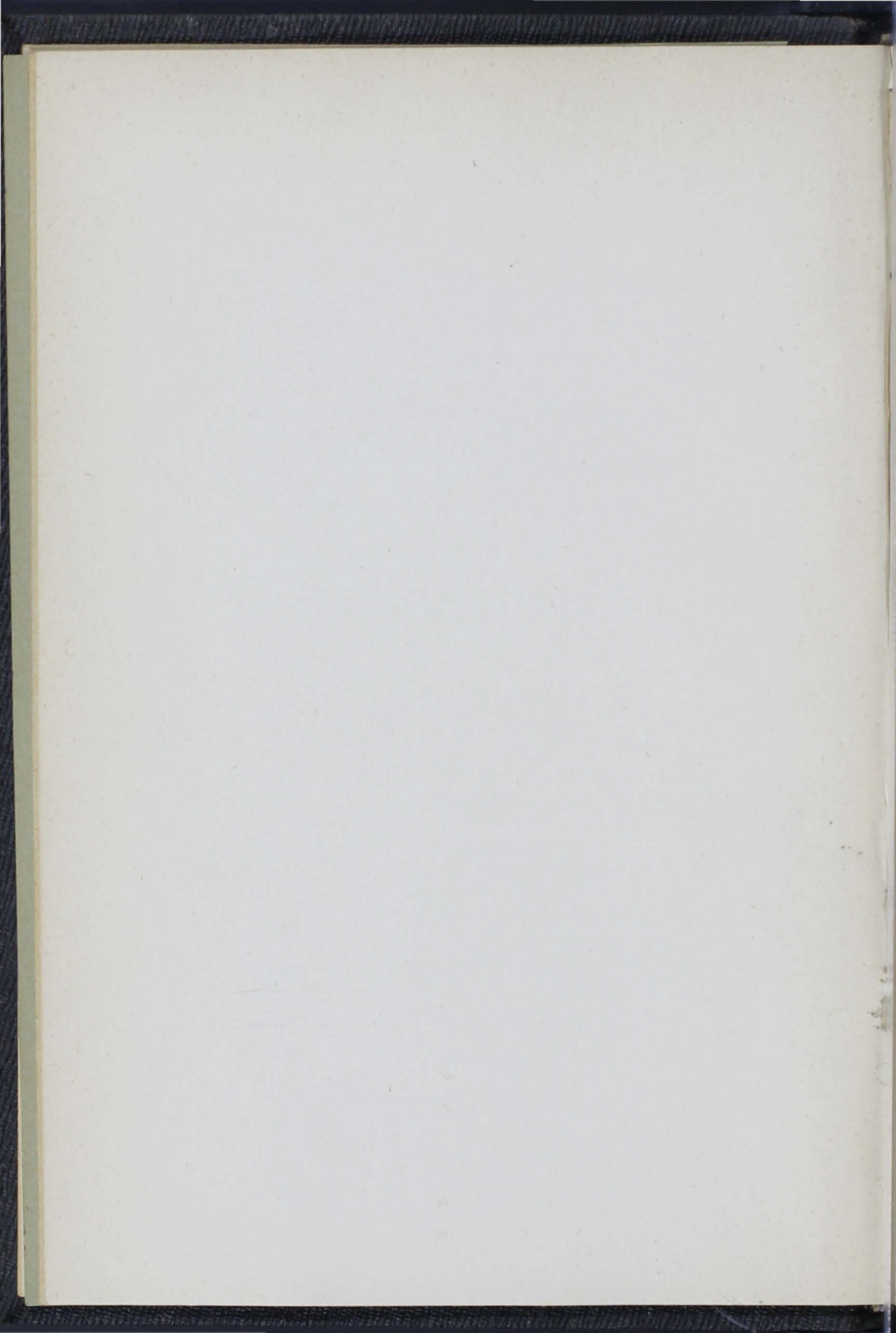
Iowa Soldiers' and Sailors'

MONUMENT COMMISSION

FOR 1892-93.

BY ORDER OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES :
G. H. RAGSDALE, STATE PRINTER.
1894.



BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
Iowa Soldiers and Sailors Monument Commission.
FOR 1892-3.

To the Governor of the State of Iowa:

Pursuant to an act of the 24th General Assembly of the State of Iowa, entitled an act to further provide for a State Soldiers' Monument, passed and approved April, 1892, the Iowa Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Commission (which said Commission was created by the 22d and enlarged by the 23d General Assembly), met at the office of the Governor of the State of Iowa, April 6th, 1892, and authorized its Executive Committee, consisting of Go. Horace Boies, Chairman; Geo. G. Wright and D. N. Richardson, Secretary, to proceed under the provisions of the act to carry out its intent and purpose. It appearing, however, that the act would not take effect until July 1, 1893, it was decided that nothing of a permanent character should be undertaken until after the expiration of that time.

The Executive Committee met accordingly July 6th, 1892, and the Secretary of the Committee was directed to confer with competent architects, artists and sculptors with reference to plans, models and specifications preparatory to erecting the Iowa Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument.

This work was taken up by the Secretary, first by correspondence, which was found to be of such a dilatory and unsatisfactory character that in the September following he proceeded to eastern cities to take up the work by personal conference and investigation—full report of which was laid before the Committee at a meeting held December 2, 1892—whereupon the Secretary was further directed to continue the work of securing the necessary architectural plans for the monument under consideration; and at a subsequent meeting held Jan. 5, 1893, he reported in favor of placing the preparation of the scale drawings and approximate estimates of cost with C. C. Canfield, Architect, 1321 Broadway, New York, at a cost of \$250, which recommendation, on motion of the chairman, was agreed to, and the Secretary was directed to confer with the Architect at his discretion in respect to all changes in, or deviations from, the original design as might appear to be necessary in securing a harmonious structure without materially departing from the accepted design as to size, height and decoration.

At a meeting of the same Committee held in Des Moines March 28, 1893, blue prints from two scale drawings that had

been procured by the Secretary, were displayed, one of which was accepted, and D. N. Richardson was further instructed to obtain from the same architect complete written specifications in accordance with the accepted drawings, the cost of such specifications having already been arranged through the Secretary at \$25.

At that meeting the Secretary was also instructed to pursue the work in hand as to all things needful to be done to aid the Commission in the further preliminary work, as to bids and proper letting of the work, contracts, material and all matters of interest looking to the building of the monument, and report at the next meeting of the Committee.

The Secretary proceeded under these instructions, and at a subsequent meeting of the Executive Committee, held May 26, 1893, at Des Moines, reported progress and recommended that steps be taken for securing a 9-foot plaster model of the proposed structure in the interest of the perfect harmony of all the parts thereof, and that a complete set of working drawings showing the size and shape of the pieces to be used in the architectural work be procured. The Committee directed its Secretary to take steps necessary thereto. After due investigation as to cost of such works the working drawings were placed with the same architect that had made the scale drawings, at a further cost of \$350, and the construction of the plaster model was placed with Karl Gerhardt, Sculptor, of Hartford, Connecticut, at a cost of \$500—the same to be subject to inspection at his studio, by the Secretary and such expert assistance as he might wish to call to his aid, and such inspection should determine whether the same should be accepted or rejected. On acceptance the model was to be delivered in Des Moines in perfect order, and free of charges, in September, 1893.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held in Des Moines July 20, 1893, it was represented by the Secretary that in the due preparation and construction of the working drawings and the plaster model, it had become evident that certain other modifications of the design, previously discussed by the Architect and Secretary, but not adopted, should be made in the interest of harmony, as also of economy in construction. Thereupon the Secretary was directed to have the change made, provided that after due consultation by correspondence with other members of the Board of Commissioners, they should concur in the views already expressed by the members of the Executive Committee. Consent having been found to be unanimous, the model, scale and working drawings were ordered to be changed accordingly, and the specifications to be redrawn to comply therewith. All of which was done at a cost of one hundred dollars.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held in Des Moines September, 1893, final plans, specifications, working drawings, and plaster model were displayed and orders inserted in newspapers of general circulation inviting bids for the construction of the monument. The advertisement was as follows:

“ADVERTISEMENT.

“IOWA SOLDIERS’ MONUMENT.

“Sealed proposals are invited for the building of the Soldiers’ and Sailors’ Monument, to be erected by the State of Iowa, in the City of Des Moines, in accordance with the accepted design therefor:

“Proposals for the Monument complete in all its parts.

“Proposals for the architectural work complete.

“Proposals for the bronze work complete and placed.

“Scale drawings of the monument and specifications of the work to be done may be seen at the office of Martin Huss, 1285 Broadway, New York; at the Granite Railway Company’s office, 166 Devonshire street, Boston, and at the office of the Monument News, 334 Dearborn street, Chicago.

“The architectural portion of the work will be of granite, and the statues and a portion of the decorative work will be of United States standard bronze.

“Proposals for the work must be received by D. N. Richardson, Secretary of the Iowa Soldiers’ and Sailors’ Monument Commission, Davenport, Iowa, on or before noon of November 14, 1893, in order to receive consideration.

“The successful bidder will be required to furnish a bond in a sum not less than one-fourth of the amount of their bids, accompanied by at least three sureties whose pecuniary responsibility must be satisfactory to the Executive Committee of the Board.

“Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for \$500 drawn to the order of the Treasurer of Iowa, which the bidder agrees to forfeit to the State without legal process in the event of his failure or refusal to enter into contract with the Board of Commissioners within twenty days from the time of the award, should his proposal be accepted. If he closes the contract the check will at once be returned, as will the checks of the unsuccessful bidders, after the award has been made. Failure to enter into contract within the time specified will forfeit the right to the award under this notice.

“Proposals must be endorsed, “Proposals for the Iowa Soldiers’ and Sailors’ Monument,” and the successful bidder must be prepared to furnish samples of the quarry from which he proposes to build the monument.

“Copies of specifications will be mailed on application to the Secretary.

"The right to reject any or all bids, and to choose between bidders, is reserved.

"D. N. RICHARDSON,

Secretary,

HORACE BOIES,

President.

"Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 10, 1893.

"N. B.—The plans and specifications will be placed at the points named on or about October 15, 1893. D. N. R."

The advertisement was inserted in Chicago, New York and Boston papers at a cost of \$152. 40.

The Commission now being prepared to receive bids a call was issued for a meeting of that body at Des Moines on the 22d of November, 1893, but there being no quorum adjournment was taken until Dec. 5, 1893, at which time the bids were opened as follows:

FOR MONUMENT COMPLETE.

John Donaghoe, New York City	\$300,000
Quincy Syenite Co., Quincy, Mass	230,000
Norcross Bros, Worcester, Mass., Worcester Granite	197,000
Norcross Bros., Worcester, Mass., Brantford Granite	196,000
Norcross Bros., Worcester, Mass., New Hampshire Granite	195,000
H. H. Kitson, Boston, Quincy Granite	187,000
" " Concord Granite	175,000
Schricker & Rodler, Davenport, Ia., Barre Granite	146,500
" " " " Dodlin Granite	136,750
C. B. Canfield, New York, Quincy Granite	148,000
" " Barre Granite	146,500
" " Concord Granite	143,000
McDonald Co., New York, Quincy Granite	179,809 42

FOR ARCHITECTURAL WORK.*

Schricker & Rodler, Davenport, Ia., Barre Granite	\$ 94,000
" " " " Dodlin Granite	91,150
Dodlin Granite Co., Maine, Dodlin Granite	90,000
H. H. Kitson, Boston, Quincy Granite	112,000
" " Concord Granite	100,000
Norcross Bros., Worcester, Worcester Granite	142,000
" " Brantford Granite	135,000
" " New Hampshire Granite	140,000
Quincy Syenite Co., Quincy, Quincy Granite	155,000
Amberg Granite Co., Amberg, Wis., Amberg Granite	128,000
C. B. Canfield, New York, Quincy Granite	111,000
" " Barre Granite	109,500
" " Concord Granite	106,500
Benj. Hyde Chicago, Concord Granite	130,000
Geo. H. Mitchell, Chicago, Barre Granite	114,215

* The architectural work refers to foundation work in concrete, vitrified brick and granite and the granite superstructure complete.

BRONZE WORK.*

Geo. H. Mitchell, Chicago	\$ 46,971
Bureau Bros., Philadelphia (Informal)	38,000
Alex Doyle, New York	47,900
J. J. Boyle, Philadelphia	60,000
J. M. Griffith, Chicago	112,200
R. H. Park, Chicago	52,000
Lorado Taft, Chicago	56,950
C. Rohl-Smith, Chicago	68,000
“ “ “ (in Italy)	59,000
H. H. Kitson, Boston	75,000
H. A. Lukeman, New York	85,500
Western White Bronze Co., Des Moines, Ia. (Informal)	45,500

* Including placing the same upon the monument as per specification

The contract for architectural work was on motion let to Schriater & Rodler, of Davenport, Iowa, and the Executive Committee and Hon. H. H. Trimble, of Keokuk, Iowa, were charged with the duty of preparing the contract and bond to be given by the contracting party and the sureties. Ten bids for the art work seeming to demand further and more careful investigation were on motion laid over until a subsequent meeting of the board.

The entire expenses of the Commission, including premiums, models, architectural drawings from passage of original act by 22d General assembly, amount to \$4,616.10, as per books of Auditor to Dec. 5, 1893.

The Commission has to report the resignation of one of the honored members during the past year—the Hon. Geo. G. Wright—upon whose able counsel great reliance was placed. The resignation was handed in June last and reluctantly accepted, and in his place Mrs. Cora C. Weed, of Muscatine, was duly appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the remaining members of the Commission.

As to matter of location the Commission reports as follows:

The 24th General Assembly located the Soldiers' Monument upon the site of the old state house adjacent to the Capitol—a plot of ground 160 by 100 feet, but empowered the Commission to acquire grounds sufficient to make the plot a square of 160 feet, and upon this the structure will have to be built unless the legislature in its wisdom may see fit to change it or empower the Commission to do so.

Doubtless the members composing the last legislative body wished to do the best thing possible under existing circumstances. Many bills urging large appropriations were before them—appropriations for the World's Fair, for state institutions, for the Soldiers' Monument and cottages, were being pressed and it seemed

to be impossible at the time to do otherwise than locate the monument on the old capitol grounds, since they did not feel justified in authorizing further expense in view of the special pressure of that session. The Commission has no criticism for their decision, for they still have in mind the loyal attitude of the body that stood nobly by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument bill in the hour of its passage. They did the best thing possible at the time.

But no sooner was the session over, and time afforded to review this decision than an earnest protest began to formulate in all parts of the state.

As to the site already defined, it may be proper to say that no single member of the board has ever favored it and for the reason—with all due respect to the law-making power—that they consider the same to be not only inadequate but inappropriate for the occupation of such a massive and elegant structure as the Iowa Soldiers and Sailors' Monument is designed to be. It is worthy to stand upon the most eligible and the most commanding site that the *Capitol City* of Iowa affords. Its installation should be ample and conspicuous.

Call to mind, if you please, the placement of the grand granite shaft that commemorates the battle of Bunker Hill. It stands in a fair, open space where all may observe—stands to teach the ages not only a historic lesson, but as a sentinel of the highest principle—warming, nourishing the patriotism for which men dare to die.

Should our own Soldiers' Monument have its eloquent beauty marred by an indifferent setting? Decidedly not! It should stand solitary and alone upon its own grounds and in full view near and far.

Observe the location of the Washington monument, the Bennington, and the Soldiers' Monument of Massachusetts, of Indiana, Ohio, Connecticut, Cleveland or Buffalo and numerous others. All have broad spacing and no competition with other structures, private or public. And the lesser monuments—county and municipal—even private works of commemorative character, *they* stand in spacious places. At home or abroad, far or near, the same rule is observed, because it should be. Iowa's Monument should have not less space than is afforded by a full city block. Better yet were it to stand in a far more generous opening, a spacious public park.

While the Commission admits that it is illogical to call in question the superior wisdom of the State legislature in making this choice, yet it also admits that it has given the matter long and serious attention during all the five years that it has been in office; that it has examined many other sites and looked abroad in the states and cities of this and other countries to gain

instruction as to the proper placing of the fine monumental structure, yet in no instance have its members found reason to change their minds as to the definite unfitness of the selected site. They deem it to be undoubtedly unfortunate.

The too small plot set forth is bounded on two sides by private property. On one side runs an alley with its uncouth appendages. On two sides, by private grounds which, in time, if not already will doubtless have large view obstructing buildings, the possible burning of which would greatly damage if not certainly destroy the monument itself. The history of conflagrations, is too well known to render it wise to imperil this costly monument at the start.

But aside from all that, the space is too limited. The Commission has taken great pains to consult with engineers, architects, and artists of highest standing upon the question of this location. It has consulted citizens, army men, legislators and travellers of high intelligence, whose opinion on such matters are often worth attention, and it has found no single friend of the site selected for that important purpose. This Committee has conversed with many a member of the 24th General Assembly, who voted for this site in order not to oppose the appropriation that went with it; as also with such, as at time advocated the site, because they thought it the best thing to do and yet failed to find a single instance of permanent approval or reasonable doubt, but that the 25th General Assembly will cheerfully hasten to make or cause to be made, the change desired.

The Commission need hardly say that the present location is unsightly as one approaches the Capitol—need hardly mention the dwarfing competition that the monument would meet in the presence of the Capitol and the great church edifice that is to rise close by; or its ludicrous competition with the Capitol smoke-stack—need hardly point out defects that are so painfully apparent to every mind and every eye. It needs only, as it believes, to direct the attention of the law-making body to the fact that the present site is unworthy of the honorable distinction that was awarded to it by the 24th General Assembly, to obtain the needed reconsideration and necessary appropriation to secure such position as this noble structure would seem to demand.

All of which is respectfully submitted by the Iowa Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Commission.

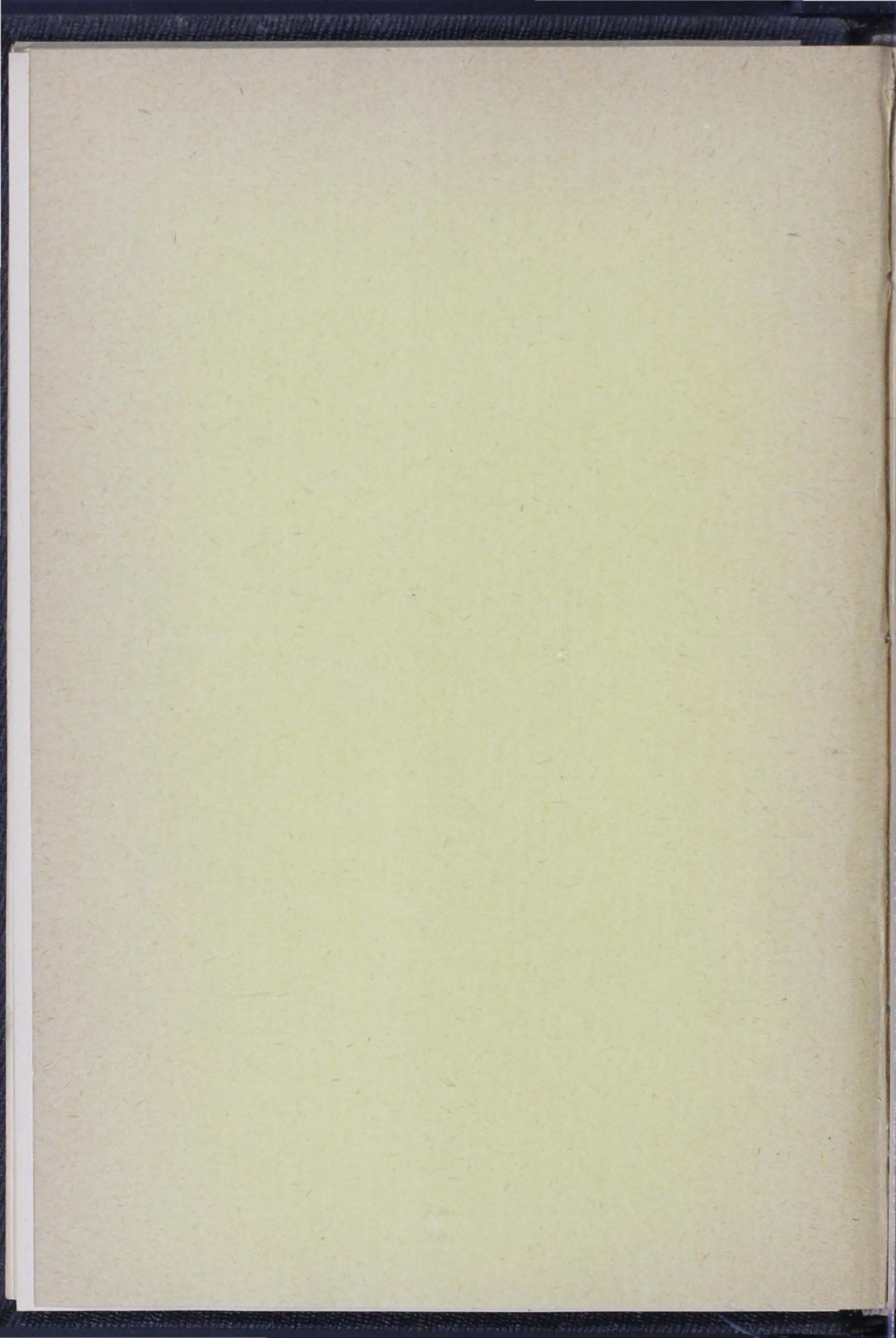
HORACE BOIES, Chm.

D. N. RICHARDSON, Secy.

For Monument Commission.

Des Moines, Iowa, December 5, 1893.





THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

IOWA SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

MONUMENT COMMISSION

FOR 1894-1895.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:

F. R. CONAWAY, STATE PRINTER.

1896.

THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

IOWA SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

MONUMENT COMMISSION

FOR 1894-1895.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DES MOINES:
F. R. CONAWAY, STATE PRINTER.
1896.

REPORT.

To the Governor of the State of Iowa:

The second biennial report of the Iowa Soldiers and Sailors Monument Commission closed with the 5th of December, 1893. This report closes with December 1, 1895. At former date a contract for the architectural work of the Iowa soldiers and sailors monument had just been closed with Messrs. Schricker & Rodler, of Davenport, Iowa, for the sum of \$94,500, with sufficient bonds for the proper and satisfactory completion of the work by the first day of January, 1896.

Since that date down to the closing of this report there have been held twelve sessions of the board of commissioners, and twenty-three of the executive committee. Due attention has been given to the progress of the work in its every detail by the board, its committees, and the superintendent of construction.

BUILDING STONE.

Immediately upon closing the contract for the architectural work, the contractors made arrangements with a Barre (Vermont) firm of stone-cutters to provide, cut and finished, blue-gray granite of the best quality in sufficient amount to carry out the accepted plans and specifications, which stone, and the quarry from which it was to come, were declared to be satisfactory to the committee and superintendent of construction. Yet, inasmuch as the sub-contractors for the granite work had no quarry of their own from which to secure stock, proper precautions were taken to see that the stone used in the construction of the monument came from no other quarry than the one named by the contractors, that of Wetmore, Morse & Co., with the superiority of which in texture and color the board had the benefit of personal knowledge.

PREPARING THE SITE.

May 7, 1894, the executive committee of the board selected the exact site upon which the monument was to stand—it having first been determined by the commission, the executive council, and the attorney-general that the structure must be erected upon the spot named by the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, to-wit: the old capitol ground at the southwest corner of Tenth and Walnut streets, East Des Moines. It was determined by the committee to so locate the monument as that the center thereof should rest upon the center of the old capitol building lot, at a grade of 6½ feet above the top of the curbstone at the middle of the north end of the lot fronting on Walnut street; and contracts were closed with Bennett Brothers, of Des Moines, for removal of the old capitol building and grading for \$735.

ART WORK.

Contract for producing plaster models for the entire bronze work of the monument, including supervision of casting, finishing and placing was let to Mr. Carl Rohl-Smith, Chicago, Ill., on the following bids:

Henry A. McNeal, Chicago, Ill.	\$ 32,000
Carl Rohl-Smith, Chicago, Ill.	21,500
William Bock, Chicago, Ill.	30,000
Lorado Taft, Chicago, Ill.	22,000

BRONZE CASTING.

The contract for casting and placing the entire bronze work of the monument was let to the American Bronze Co., Chicago, Ill., on the following bids:

Bonnard Brothers, New York city	\$ 40,000
Bureau Brothers, Philadelphia	36,000
N. A. Mossman, Chicopee, Mass.	32,000
Ames Manufacturing Co., Chicopee, Mass.	23,500
American Bronze Co., Chicago, Ill.	23,500
Lorme & Aubrey, New York city (f. o. b. New York) ..	32,000

Contracts were made on basis of written agreements, duly executed as required by chapter 70, section 4, session laws of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, which said agreements were duly deposited with the governor of Iowa, and recorded in the book of records of the monument commission.

EXPLANATORY.

It appears in the records of the commission, and in the contract with the sculptor, that the bronze work was placed with

the Ames Manufacturing company of Chicopee, Mass., for the sum of \$23,500. In accordance with this action a contract was drawn and forwarded to the Ames Manufacturing Company for execution. Objections were made to its provisions, and after much delay and correspondence the Ames Manufacturing company forwarded a blank contract of their own preparation containing provisions that the commission declined to accept. Several months having been spent in this way, and models being ready for casting in bronze, when the commission reconsidered its action and closed a contract with the American Bronze company, of Chicago, on same terms as set forth in the contract sent to the Ames Manufacturing company, and the models were turned over to the Chicago concern, where the work has proceeded to the satisfaction of the commission.

The several contracts having been completed and Robert S. Finkbine having been appointed superintendent of construction, with a salary of \$5 a day for time actually devoted to the business of the commission, the work was immediately begun. Ground was broken by the architectural contractors on June 8, 1894; concrete foundation work begun June 19th following, brick and stone work July 7th, and construction continued until the sixth day of December, 1894, when further progress was prevented by winter weather. Work was resumed on May 7, 1895, and on the 14th day of September following, the last stone of the capital was placed, and the granite work completed to the satisfaction of the superintendent of construction, and the staging removed.

By the terms of the contract the architectural work of the monument was to be completed on the first day of January, 1896. It was finished about three and a half months earlier than that date, and it may here be stated that so carefully was the work prosecuted by the contractors that in handling the 20,000 cubic feet of granite and placing and removing the 100,000 feet of staging timber, no man sustained the slightest personal injury.

ART WORK PROGRESS.

The art work of the monument was taken up by the sculptor in April, 1895, and is in quantity as follows:

One statue of Victory and pedestal, twenty-two feet high.

Four equestrian statues, life size.

Four pediment medallions, three feet in diameter.

Thirty-two frieze medallions, one and one-half feet in diameter.

Two allegorical figures representing "Iowa" and "History."

Two bas reliefs representing the Triumphal Return, and the Battle of Fort Donelson.

Four heroic figures representing the four arms of the service, Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery and Marine: eight feet high.

At the close of this report, December 1, 1895, these pieces had been completed as follows:

The statue of Victory.

The four equestrian statues (nearly).

The four pediment medallions.

The thirty-two frieze medallions (nearly).

The bas relief of the Triumphal Return.

The four heroic figures.

Leaving to be completed:

The bas relief of Fort Donelson battle.

The figures of "Iowa" and "History."

While the contract with the sculptor fixes two years, ending April 15, 1896, as the limit of time, yet it is now evident that the time so stipulated will have to be increased four months.

BRONZE CASTING PROGRESS.

At the time of closing this report the bronze work was completed in extent as follows:

The statue of Victory and placed on the monument September 25, 1895.

One equestrian figure.

Four pediment medallions.

Twenty frieze medallions.

Four heroic figures.

It is expected that the bronze work will be completed and in place during the current year, or about six months later than the ultimate date set forth in the art work contract.

Payments have been made from time to time as work is completed and accepted by the executive committee, on estimates prepared by the superintendent of construction, less 15 per cent.

CORNER STONE CEREMONIES.

By action of the board at a meeting held August 22, 1894, it was provided that the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the Iowa soldiers and sailors monument be held on the 6th day of September; that Hon. Frank D. Jackson, governor of Iowa, preside; that the Rev. B. F. W. Crozier act as chaplain; that the corner stone ceremonial of placing be put in charge of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Iowa; that the Hon. James Harlan deliver the oration on the part of the commission; that Department Commander George A. Newman, of Grand Army of the Republic, deliver an address on the part of the Grand Army; that Thomas Hedge deliver an address; that Commander Newman act as Grand Marshal, with power to choose his own aids; that R. S. Finkbine, Capt. Voltaire B. Twombly, Hon. George Metzger, and Commander Newman be a committee of arrangements, with power to contract necessary bills, and that the procession be in form and ready to march at 2 o'clock P. M. of September 6th.

It was also ordered that the secretary issue invitations to the following bodies and persons to take part in the procession and ceremonies of the day:

The Governor of Iowa and other state officials.

The members of the Supreme Court, including Hon. George G. Wright, ex-judge, and former member of the Commission.

Members of the Iowa Department of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Members of the Iowa Department of the Loyal Legion.

The Mayor and City Council of the City of Des Moines.

The Order of Sons of Veterans.

The members of the Iowa Women's Relief Corps.

The members of the Press of Des Moines and elsewhere.

THE PROCESSION

Formed at West Seventh and Walnut streets at 2 o'clock on the 6th of September, 1894, and marched to the monument site at Tenth and East Walnut streets, escorted by Grand Marshal

Newman and aids, A. W. Swalm, W. A. Dinwiddie, C. L. Longley, R. L. Chase, E. R. Hutchins, and George Sims, followed by the Iowa State Band, the National Guard, represented by two Des Moines companies of veterans, Major Carper's Drum Corps, the Sons of Veterans and Boys' Brigade, carriages containing the members of the Monument Commission, State officers, and members of the Supreme Court, and the Women's Relief Corps. The second division was led by the Des Moines Union Band, and consisted of officers of the Grand Lodge of Iowa and subordinate lodges, escorted by the Des Moines Knights Templar in full uniform.

THE CIVIC AND MASONIC CEREMONIES.

At the monument the platform was occupied by the following named persons:

Governor and Mrs. Frank D. Jackson and Mrs. M. B. Jackson, Senator-elect Hon. John H. Gear, and Congressmen John F. Lacey and D. B. Henderson.

Monument Commissioners: James Harlan, H. H. Trimble, Cora C. Weed, C. H. Gatch, Edward Townsend, L. E. Mitchell, D. N. Richardson; and Supt. R. S. Finkbine.

State Officials: W. M. McFarland, C. G. McCarthy, Byron A. Beeson, Henry Sabin, John Y. Stone, W. S. Richards, Ed Wright, and George Metzger.

Supreme Court Judges: Charles T. Granger, Josiah Given, James H. Rothrock, L. G. Kinne, H. E. Deemer; and ex-Judge George G. Wright, and Gilbert D. Pray.

Also, G. A. Newman, Capt. V. P. Twombly, Col. D. F. McCarthy, Hon. Milton Remley, Col. A. W. Swalm, Hon. T. S. Parvin, Maj. C. A. Stanton, Rev. A. L. Frisbie, Theodore Schreiner and others.

CEREMONIAL.

The Governor announced the order of exercises:

Music by the Iowa State Band.

Prayer by Rev. B. F. W. Crozier.

Governor Jackson introduced, in a few well-chosen remarks, the orator of the day, the Hon. James Harlan, who spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Members of the G. A. R. Posts, and Fellow Citizens:

Standing here on the summit of these Des Moines hills, in the shadow of Iowa's state capitol, to initiate, as spokesman for the commission, the erection of a monument to commemorate in art, the patriotic deeds of her heroes, human language is too feeble to fitly express my emotions. Fifty and one years ago I first saw that great river styled "an arm of the sea"

which flows along our eastern border 200 miles away from the spot on which we now stand, and 350 miles away from that other great river on our western border, equally an arm of the sea, which two majestic streams have been holding in their gentle embrace, during untold centuries the wonderful country called by its primeval inhabitants "the beautiful land," out of which our beloved state has been created.

AS I THEN SAW IT.

Bordering on these two majestic rivers, and the numerous confluent valleys which meandered down its eastern and western water sheds, were seen level valley lands varying in width from a mere roadway to several miles in breadth, adorned with forest trees free from underbrush, and small prairies covered with a luxuriant growth of wild grasses, radiant with flowers. Touching these valleys was found a margin of hills, rounded by time's caressing fingers, gently rising above the adjacent streams, and speedily melting into undulating prairies, interspersed with groves, stretching away to the boundaries concealed by the horizon, the surface resembling the swells and roll of the waters of the ocean, adorned with a flora and enlivened with a fauna as brilliant and inviting as a man's eyes ever beheld, supported by a soil of exhaustless fertility.

INHABITANTS.

The civilized inhabitants numbered only a few thousand. They resided in small villages and thin settlements, widely scattered in narrow belts along the shore of the Mississippi and up the valleys of its tributaries, mostly within a day's ride on horseback from the "Father of Waters." All beyond was lying out in the sunshine beneath a serene sky untouched by the hand of civilized man, as God and His good angels made it.

Their number, as shown in the census tables of 1840, was only 43,112—a little more than half that of the present population of the city of Des Moines. Their aggregate wealth was very small and their domestic condition primitive. A large majority of their habitations, in both villages and country settlements, consisting of a single room for the use of a whole family, not greater in size on the average than 16 or 18 feet square, constructed of unhewn logs cut from the trunks of small forest trees. The barest necessities of life alone were attainable. The common comforts of civilization were very rare. Luxuries were impossible. And social, religious and educational opportunities were very meager.

GROWTH IN POPULATION AND WEALTH.

From this small beginning, as I found it fifty-one years ago, has gradually arisen under God's blessings and the industry, frugality and enlightened enterprise of its own people, the great state of Iowa, as we now behold it, with a population exceeding 2,000,000, owning property, real and personal, valued at not less than \$2,000,000,000—more than equaling the average of the people of all the other states in the union, and greatly surpassing many of them in annual productions and opportunities for social, intellectual and moral culture, surrounded by all the instrumentalities, conveniences, comforts and many of the luxuries which make this epoch a marvel in the world's history.

Looking over this vast panorama, does it savor too much of egotism for one of my age and length of residence here to say, in classic phrase, "I speak of men and things, all of which I saw and a part of which I am?" For I must confess that as I look over Iowa I do seem to myself to have been and to be a part, though a very small part, of this wonderful development. Of course, it is hardly necessary to add that these marvelous achievements of the last half century in this state are not the output of the brain, the industry, the frugality, the generosity, the patriotism and the philanthropy of any one man or woman, nor of any one hundred, one thousand, or ten thousand of them, but are the outgrowth of the common efforts of all of us. It is therefore only with just pride that we may truthfully say the masses of the people of Iowa to-day possess, per capita, more of the means of rational enjoyment than any other community of 2,000,000 men, women and children on this earth.

MAN'S HIGHER NATURE.

And with this marvelous material growth has come to this people a corresponding spiritual, intellectual and moral development, culminating in the social graces and requirements of civilized life; the natural fruitage of material abundance, ease, comfort and leisure, as demonstrated by the history of all the great nations, ancient and modern.

Doubtless that faculty of the human mind which gives birth to the perception of what is styled "the beautiful," is common to all mankind. Its elements are displayed by the Creator's handiwork in everything around us.

It is found in the outline, form, color, sound and motion of everything we touch, hear and see. But while men are struggling against adversity for a mere existence this heaven-born faculty may remain dormant. And then under more favorable conditions, like vital seed buried for a time in fertile ground, spring up and bear abundant fruit.

In the hearts of all such people a craving for the joys which the contemplation of the beautiful beings is as imperious as the demand of the needy for food, raiment and shelter. Its gratification is a real necessity for the cultured and refined. This has been true of all cultured people of every age, and doubtless will continue to be so to the end of time. And in the opinion of Christian believers the contemplation of the beautiful will constitute a large part of the joys in God's presence in the celestial world.

It is the craving for the beautiful which has led the people of Iowa, of this generation, up to the possession of the graces and refinements of this higher spiritual plane, and to the observance of what is called "correct taste" in their personal attire; in the construction and embellishment of the comfortable homes in which so many of them now reside; of the temples of learning where their sons and daughters are instructed as students of science, languages, literature and art; of the splendid cathedrals and ornate churches where they worship; and of the public edifices where their official business is transacted; and also to appreciate, at least, the still higher glories revealed in music, in poetry, and in the creations of the painter's pencil and the sculptor's chisel.

COMMENCEMENT OF ART PERIOD IN IOWA.

It is the entrance of the people of Iowa on this higher plane, where the great nations of antiquity dwelt, and which has been reached by some of

the great people of modern times, that we fondly believe, led our legislature a few years ago, to order the construction of yonder edifice across the lawn known as the Iowa State capitol, at a cost of several million dollars—the equal in architectural beauty and fitness for its intended uses—if not superior—to any other state capitol in America; to be followed by a much smaller, very modest, but more ornate structure, whose corner stone is now about to be put in its proper position, at the commissioner's request, by our fellow citizens, members of that ancient order who are the reputed custodians of the traditions of the heaven appointed architects and craftsmen of that wonder of antiquity—God's own temple at Jerusalem, to be known during the coming centuries, as the Iowa Soldiers and Sailors monument, ordered by the legislature to be erected as an expression on the part of our people of their appreciation of the patriotism and distinguished soldierly bearing of about eighty thousand of their fellow citizens, who thirty years ago or more voluntarily dropped their peaceful pursuits, put on the panoply of war, marched to the front to overthrow their country's foes, to preserve the union and to perpetuate civil liberty in the world.

INCEPTION OF THIS UNDERTAKING.

It is not improper to say here that this work now commencing had its inception with our veteran union soldiers themselves. In the month of December, 1887, a large number of the Iowa Grand Army posts, in a memorial addressed to the general assembly, modestly said in phrase which I can not improve:

We, the members of Post, G. A. R., your fellow citizens and constituents, respectfully represent that we, together with about 80,000 of our comrades from the state of Iowa, spent several long and bloody years in the union armies, far away from our home and loved ones, performing what seemed to us to be a very important and an indispensable service for our common country to secure the preservation of the union and the perpetuation of our free institutions. We feel that it is not too much for us to say that in the performance of this service we brought no discredit to the name of our beloved state.

We personally know that the Iowa troops never shirked any duty required of them in the field, and never faltered in the presence of their foes. And we do not think it would be regarded as offensive egotism for us to say that the Iowa union soldiers have never had cause during the whole history of this war to feel humiliated by a comparison of their conduct in any emergency, however trying to human courage, with their most illustrious comrades from the other states of the union.

Your memorialists also represent that while engaged in the foregoing service a large number of our comrades fell in the battle and died of wounds and diseases received and contracted in the field, so that on our return to our beloved state at the close of this terrible war, the ranks of our several regiments were terribly thinned for very many of our bravest comrades had answered the roll call from the other side of the dark river. And during the succeeding twenty years and more our cherished comrades, obedient to the inexorable mandate, have been continuously passing away. Our numbers are already comparatively few. Presently all will have passed across the dark stream.

It surely cannot be regarded as unreasonable that we should desire that what we did and why we did it should be remembered by the coming generations.

Your memorialists therefore most respectfully state that before they are all thus called away, they desire to unite with their other fellow citizens who had not the honor of serving in the field, a large majority of them being then too young and born since the war closed, in the erection of a monument on the public grounds at the capitol of our state, to be surmounted by an equestrian statue, representative of Iowa union soldiers, as a memento of our admiration, respect and love for all of them.

And believing, as we do, that every patriotic citizen of the state will desire to pay his equitable proportion of the reasonable cost of such a work of art, for such a purpose, we respectfully request your honorable bodies to make such an appropriation of money from the state treasury as will be required to erect an equestrian statue which will fitly and properly commemorate the deeds and sacrifices of the Iowa soldiers, to be expended by the governor with the advice of his official counselors, or by such person or persons as your honorable bodies may in your wisdom indicate and direct.

Such an appeal could not be disregarded by any Iowa legislator. Every member and senator knew that these brave men had greatly understated their own worth to the state and nation. The whole civilized world had noted their self sacrificing courage, sustained valor and efficient heroism throughout the bloody years of this terrible war. Bayard Taylor, the world renowned author, a Pennsylvanian by birth, said of them under the caption

IOWA PATRIOTISM.

Out of the breadthless wilderness of sixty years ago 84,017—I linger lovingly on the number—84,017 boys in blue have swelled the federal legions. There has been precisely time enough since 1840 to grow one man to prime, and in that year of grace there was not that many human beings in all the state by more than 40,000! She had 43,112 men, women and children all told, in 1840, and seventy-one soldiers in the army. Four batteries have spoken for her. Ten regiments of cavalry have heard the bugles and thundered to the carnage. Forty regiments of infantry closed up the solid front. And 15,000 have fallen. And what heroes they were and how splendid the record they have made for Iowa, liberty and God. How rich the meaning they have lent the legend of her coat of arms: "Our liberties we prize, our rights we will maintain."

And so the whole world spoke and wrote of the conduct of the Iowa soldiers during the war of the rebellion.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

The Twenty-second General Assembly responded favorably to the foregoing memorial, appropriated several thousand dollars to prepare a site and foundation "for the erection of a monument for the purpose" as the statute says, "of perpetuating an expression of the appreciation of the people of Iowa of the patriotism, courage and distinguished soldierly bearing of their fellow citizens as manifested during the war of the rebellion," and designated "the governor of the state, James Harlan, Samuel J. Kirkwood, George G. Wright, Edward Johnstone and D. N. Richardson, a commission with authority to advertise for and examine plans for such monument, and report to the next general assembly upon the plans submitted."

[Edward Johnstone and S. J. Kirkwood have deceased, and George G. Wright resigned. These vacancies were filled by the appointment of H. H. Trimble, Mrs. Cora C. Weed and C. H. Gatch. And two, E. Townsend and L. E. Mitchell, have been added to the original number by legislative enactment; and L. E. Mitchell, since resigned, is superseded by J. F. Merry.]

The execution of this law called forth forty-eight distinct designs with drawings from that number of distinguished architects and artists. After careful examination and comparison the commission recommended to the legislature for adoption the design of Mrs. Harriet A. Ketcham of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, it being, in their opinion, more completely in accord with the requirements of the statute than any of the others, as well as being also a work of a very high order of artistic merit, comparing favorably in beauty, expression and fitness with similar works of art found anywhere in the world.

The Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth General Assemblies virtually approved Mrs. Ketcham's design by appropriating about \$150,000 for its erection, by the enactment of a statute locating it on the plat of ground where we now stand, and by the continuation of the official life of the members of the commission who recommended it.

CHARACTER OF MONUMENT.

It is not deemed needful, in this presence, to give a description of the monument further than to say its platform, as you see it, is sixty feet square, its entire height when completed will be 135 feet; the platform, base and shaft will be of granite; it will be surrounded, crowned and ornamented with forty odd statues, medallions, battle scenes and other embellishments to be constructed of bronze.

Three or four of the statues will be allegorical, signifying Iowa, History and Victory. The others will be made from the figures of real Iowa soldiers. None of them will be dummies, modeled from the bodies of good-looking hoodlums picked up on the streets by the artist, to be dubbed "ideal soldiers," but they will be copies of the actual bodies, limbs, arms, heads and faces of soldiers created by God Almighty Himself to defend Iowa and the nation. They will be placed on and around this monument simply as representatives of their comrades, and will not bear any name or insignia to distinguish any of them from all the others who are held to be equally meritorious. But the name of every Iowa soldier who served during the war of the rebellion, with a copy of the constitution of the United States and of the state of Iowa, will be hermetically sealed in a metallic case and safely deposited in the heart of this corner stone, there to remain forever, signifying that the people of Iowa would if they could make the fame of their defenders eternal!

BOTH BEAUTIFUL AND INADEQUATE.

The members of the commission think that they have thus far done the very best which they could do, with their limited capacity and the small means placed under their control by the legislature; and that as a work of art, when completed, with Victory standing erect on its summit holding out a wreath to crown with fame Iowa's soldiers represented around its base, and a battle scene on its face portraying an Iowa regiment, true to accurate history, leading the whole Union army at Fort Donelson to victory inside the enemy's fortifications; and another scene, even more glorious, representing the same soldiers at the triumphant close of the war, joyfully and quietly returning to their peaceful homes, it will not be discreditable to the people of the state, and that as a memorial of splendid courage displayed in a good and great cause, fruitful of magnificently beneficent results to a grateful country, it will be acceptable to the soldiers whom it is intended to honor.

Nevertheless we are painfully impressed with the conviction that it will very imperfectly express the appreciation of the people of Iowa of "the courage, patriotism and distinguished soldierly bearing" in the field of any one of their regiments.

Not even of Iowa's First Infantry, ninety-day men, at Wilson's Creek, who volunteered to assist in fighting that great battle against fearful odds after the expiration of their legal term of service, thus securing the

applause of the nation and setting an example of effective patriotism and sublime courage at the very beginning of the struggle for all other Union soldiers to follow;

Nor of the Seventh Iowa Infantry at Belmont, one of General Grant's first hard fought battles;

Nor of the Second Iowa Infantry, who charged over the enemy's ramparts, hitherto deemed impregnable, and planted our flag triumphantly within his works, followed by the Iowa Seventh, Twelfth and Fourteenth, thus securing to the country Grant's first great victory at Fort Donelson, and for themselves the cognomen "bravest of the brave;"

Nor of the Second, Third, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Iowa Infantry at the battle of Shiloh;

Nor of the Third Iowa Infantry at the battle of Blue Mills Landing;

Nor of the Fourth, Ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry, and other supporting Iowa troops at the battle of Chickasaw Bayou;

Nor of the Fourth, Ninth and Thirty-first Infantry at the battle of Lookout Mountain;

Nor of the Fifth, Tenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Iowa Infantry at the Battle of Iuka;

Nor of the Third, Fifteenth and other regiments of Iowa Infantry and Fourth Cavalry at the siege of Jackson;

Nor of Iowa's two brigades under the command of Dodge and Vandever at the battle of Pea Ridge;

Nor of the Fifth, Tenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry at the battle of Champion Hill;

Nor of the Fourteenth Iowa Infantry at the capture of Fort De Russey;

Nor of Shane's and Williamson's Iowa brigades, including Eighth Cavalry and First and Second Iowa Batteries at the battles of Atlanta;

Nor of the Second, Fifth, Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth Iowa Infantry and Second Iowa Cavalry at the battle of Corinth.;

Nor of the Seventeenth Iowa Infantry at Fort Hill;

Nor of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Iowa Infantry in the defense of Springfield;

Nor of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Iowa Infantry and First Iowa Cavalry at the battle of Prairie Grove;

Nor of the Twentieth Iowa Infantry at Sterling Farm;

Nor the First Iowa Cavalry and detached troops under General Vandever at the capture of Van Buren, Arkansas;

Nor of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry in the Rousseau campaign;

Nor of the Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry at the battle of Hartsville and Port Gibson;

Nor of the Third and Fourth Iowa Cavalry in the battles with Price near Springfield, Selma and Columbus.

Nor of the twenty-six Iowa regiments of Infantry, Third and Fourth Cavalry and First and Second Iowa Batteries that participated in the assault on Vicksburg;

Nor the thirty Iowa regiments who aided in the capture of that Gibraltar, splitting the confederacy in twain, enabling the waters of the Mississippi, as President Lincoln expressed it, "to run once more unvexed to the sea;"

Nor of the Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry at the battle of Winchester;

Nor of the Twenty-first and Twenty-third Iowa Infantry at the battle of Black River Bridge;

Nor of the Twenty-third Iowa Infantry at the battle of Milliken's Bend;

Nor of the Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry at the battles of Sabine Cross Roads and Fisher's Hill;

Nor of the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Iowa Infantry at the capture of Columbia, South Carolina, on the return of Sherman's army from its march to the sea;

Nor of the Fourth, Ninth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry under the command of General Steele at the capture of Arkansas Post;

Nor of the Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry at the battle of Cedar Creek;

Nor of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first Iowa Infantry at the battle of Chattanooga, followed by the battles of Lookout Mountain, fought largely above the clouds, which resulted in the expulsion of the confederates from Tennessee, and as our Iowa historian says, in making General Grant generalissimo of all the Union armies of the United States.

Nor of the Seventeenth and Thirty-first Iowa Infantry and their other Iowa comrades at the battle of Resaca;

Nor of the Fourteenth and Thirty-second Iowa Infantry at the battle of Pleasant Hill;

Nor of the Fifth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-third and Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry and Third Iowa Battery at the battle of Helena.

Nor of the Twentieth and Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry, who fought as land supports with Admiral Farragut at the capture of Forts Gaines and Morgan, resulting in the surrender of New Orleans;

Nor of the Second Iowa Battery, the Second, Fifth and Eighth Iowa Cavalry, and the Twelfth, Twenty-seventh and Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry at the battle of Nashville;

Nor of the Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry at the battle of Mark's Mills;

Nor of the Thirty-third Iowa Infantry at the battle of Jenkin's Ferry;

Nor of the Sixth Regiment of Iowa Cavalry at White Stone Hill;

Nor of the Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry at the defense of Allatoona, denominated by the historian as the Thermopylae of the war;

Nor of Twelfth Iowa Infantry and other Iowa troops in the battles ending in the surrender of Mobile;

Nor of the Seventh, Twelfth and Fourteenth Iowa Infantry at the capture of Ft. Morgan; the Seventeenth at Ft. Hall; the Thirty-second at Pleasant Hill; the Fifth and Tenth Infantry and Second Cavalry at Island No. 10; the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Iowa Infantry at Kenesaw Mountain; the First Cavalry at the capture of Little Rock; the Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Iowa Infantry at Missionary Ridge; the Third, Eighth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth

and Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry in Meridian Raid; the thirteen Iowa regiments of Infantry in Sherman's "March to the Sea," the Fourth, Ninth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth Iowa regiments at the battle of Ringgold; the Fourteenth Iowa Infantry at Old Town; the Twentieth Iowa Infantry at Sterling Farm; the Twelfth, Fourteenth, Twenty-seventh and Thirty-fifth Iowa Infantry and Second and Fourth Iowa Cavalry at Tupelo; the Fifth Iowa Infantry at Tunnel Hill; the defeat of four hundred confederates by two companies of the Twelfth Iowa Infantry at White river; the Fifth Iowa Cavalry at Jonesborough; the same regiment in Rousseau's Raid; the Thirty-eighth Iowa Infantry at the capture of Ft. Morgan; the Twenty-second Iowa infantry in the trenches before Petersburg, Virginia; the Second Iowa Cavalry at the battle of Franklin; the Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry at the battle of Terre Noir; the Thirty-third Iowa Infantry at the battle of Jenkins' Ferry.

Nor of the other Iowa Union soldiers whose opportunities were less conspicuous, though equally meritorious, who all fought with unfaltering courage throughout the war of the rebellion.

No, no, my countrymen, the monument which shall arise on this foundation of granite, though as faultless in its proportions as a divine incarnation, as pure in design as the heart of the daughter of Iowa who conceived it, as radiant in beauty as a morning star, and as simple and apt in the story it will tell of glorious deeds performed as the history of creation, it would fail to properly proclaim the admiration of the people of Iowa for her heroic defenders.

Nor would any or all of the grander—though not more beautiful—works of monumental art of the great nations, ancient or modern—naming a few of them—commencing more than 3,000 years before the birth of the Savior with the Pyramids, Cleopatra's Needles and Pompey's Pillar in Egypt; and coming down to the towers and temples in Babylon; noting the colossal statue of Jupiter, constructed of ivory and gold by the world's greatest sculptor, Phidias, at Olympia; the colossal statue of Athens, the Parthenon, and arch of Hadrian at Athens; the Colossus of Rhodes; Trajan's Column, Arch of Titus, Quadrangle Arch of Janus, Arch of Constantine, Column of Marcus Aurelius, Mausoleum of Hadrian and obelisk at the Lateran at ancient and modern Rome; Column of Constantine at Constantinople; Nelson's Column on Trafalgar square in London; Madeline Temple of Victory, Arc de Triomphe, Column of Napoleon and Column of Grand Army at Paris, Temple of Walhalla in Bavaria; Taj Mahal in Agra, India, which history tells employed 30,000 artisans twenty-two years in construction; and the untold thousands of monumental works of art which I can not now delay to mention in detail, none of them nor all of them combined could adequately express Iowa's appreciation of the patriotic deeds, of her immortal heroes, because of the grandeur of the human soul which enables men to sacrifice themselves for their country, for freedom and for their race, can never be adequately expressed by material things.

Nevertheless, those who deserve such sacrifices will always endeavor to perpetuate the memory of their benefactors. Peoples that neglect to do this have a sure passport to oblivion.

The poet Simonides inscribed on the monument erected by the Greeks to record the story of Leonidas and his three hundred Spartan comrades who fell at Thermopylæ these words:

"Go, stranger, and to Lacedæmon tell
That here, obeying her behest, we fell."

Of this epigram Christopher North wrote:

"'Tis but two lines,
All Greece had them by heart;
She forgot them, and Greece
Is living Greece no more."

So it always has been, and so it always will be. A people that neglect and forget the heroes who fight their battles must inevitably perish.

Iowans, shall not this monument, so beautiful, so appropriate, so creditable to Iowa, and acceptable, it is hoped, to our defenders, become only the pioneer of still greater works of art hereafter to arise in honor of our fellow citizens who offered their lives for their government, for their country, for civil liberty and for the human race, until these Des Moines hills shall be radiant with their glory?

MUSIC.

Governor Jackson announced that the ceremony of laying the chief corner stone of the Iowa Soldiers and Sailors Monument would be delivered by the Iowa Grand Lodge of Masons.

PRELIMINARY.

The Iowa Soldiers and Sailors Monument Commission having invited the Grand Lodge of Iowa, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, through their Grand Master, the Hon. Henry Eaton Fellows, of Lansing, to lay with Masonic ceremonies the corner stone of the monument to be erected on the site of the old capitol at Des Moines by the state of Iowa, "for the purpose of perpetuating an expression of the appreciation of the people of Iowa of the patriotism, courage and distinguished soldierly bearing of their fellow citizens, as manifested during the war of the rebellion," and the Grand Master having accepted on behalf of the Grand Lodge and the entire fraternity of Iowa with the liveliest sense of the great honor conferred, and with "the earnest desire to fitly represent and illustrate, not only the principles of brotherly love and friendship, morality and virtue, but the broad, conservative spirit of patriotism and devotion to duty which we as Masons owe to the government of the country in which we live," issued his summons to the several grand officers and notified the several lodges of the jurisdiction, through the public press, that the ceremonies would take place at Des Moines on the day of September 6, 1894, where they were invited to join him in the public ceremonies of the occasion.

At the request of Brother D. N. Richardson, secretary of the Commission, the Grand Secretary took charge of the ceremonies and arranged the following program of exercises:

The Grand Lodge of Iowa having assembled in emergent communication in the Masonic Temple at 10 o'clock September 6, A. D. 1894, A. L. 5894, the following Grand Officers being present in person:

Henry Eaton Fellows, Lansing, Grand Master.
William Dingman Irvine, Sioux City, Deputy Grand Master.
Samuel Perry Barr, Eagle Grove, Senior Grand Warden.
William Elson, Cedar Rapids, Junior Grand Warden.
Jacob Rutledge Bates, Stuart, Junior Grand Warden.
Theodore Sutton Parvin, Cedar Rapids, Grand Secretary.
John Wesley Wells, Marshalltown, Grand Marshal.
Theodore Schreiner, Mt. Pleasant, Grand Tyler.

The Grand Secretary reported present the representatives of several lodges, especially those in the vicinity of the state capital, constituting a quorum of the Grand Lodge for the transaction of business.

The Grand Master then named the following brethren to act as officers for the occasion:

Rev. A. C. Stilson (110), Grand Chaplain.
William Merrit (22), Senior Grand Deacon.
E. P. Drake (370), Junior Grand Deacon.
S. H. Keesy (509), Senior Grand Steward.
P. E. Van Housen (22), Junior Grand Steward.
A. B. McCown (509), Theodore Sherwood (110), Harry Thomas Blackburn (110), Past Masters with vessels of corn, wine, and oil.
D. F. Callendar (110), Master of the lodge with the great light.

M. W. Grand Master, with the assistance of his officers, then opened the Grand Lodge in ample form and more formally communicated to them the purpose for which he had called the Grand Lodge in emergent communication, and invited their earnest co-operation in laying of the corner stone, that the ceremonies might be performed agreeably to the ancient usages and customs, and in such a manner as to reflect credit upon the Grand Lodge and the occasion, so notable in Masonic history.

For himself, he felt it a great pleasure to unite with the commonwealth of Iowa in paying a just and deserved tribute of honor to her citizen soldiery.

Temple Commandery, No. 4, through her Eminent Commander, Sir Knight F. W. Graham, having tendered their services as an escort, the same was accepted.

The procession of the Grand Lodge, with Temple Commandery as an escort, was formed by the Grand Marshal, Brother Wells.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE.

Hon. Henry Eaton Fellows, Grand Master of the Masons in Iowa, being introduced, stepped forward upon the platform and said:

BRETHREN—As Freemasons we are taught that before entering upon any great and important undertaking we should always invoke the blessings of Deity. Let us therefore unite with our Grand Chaplain in prayer to Almighty God.

The Rev. Grand Chaplain, Brother A. C. Stilson, then offered the following

PRAYER:—

Almighty God, who hast given us grace at this time with one accord to make our supplications unto Thee, and dost promise that where two or three are gathered together in Thy name Thou wilt grant their requests, fulfill now, O Lord, the desires and petitions of Thy servants as may be most expedient for them, granting us, in this world knowledge of Thy truth, and in the world to come life everlasting. Amen.

Response by the brethren: *So mote it be.*

The choir, quartet of city singers, then sang the following

ODE.

Great Architect of earth and heaven,
By time nor space confined,
Enlarge our love to comprehend
Our brethren—all mankind.

Where'er we are, whate'er we do,
Thy presence let us own;
Thine eye, all-seeing, marks our deeds,
To Thee all our thoughts are known.

While nature's works and science's laws
We labor to reveal,
Oh, be our duty done to Thee
With fervency and zeal.

With Faith our guide, and humble Hope,
Warm Charity and Love,
May all at last be raised to share
Thy perfect light above.

GRAND MASTER: Grand Treasurer, it has ever been the custom upon occasions like the present to deposit within the cavity prepared for its reception a casket containing certain memorials of the time in which we live, so that should the lapse of years, the ruthless hand of ignorance, or

the devastations of war lay bare these foundations, an enduring record may be found to bear testimony to the energy, industry and culture of our time. Has such a deposit been prepared?

GRAND TREASURER: It has, Grand Master, and the various articles are safely enclosed in the casket now before you.

GRAND MASTER: Grand Secretary, you will advance and read, for the information of the Craft and the people here assembled, a record of the contents of the casket.

The Grand Secretary advanced and read the list prepared, as follows:

1. Copies of the adjutant-general's report for the state of Iowa for the years during the war and for the years 1889 to 1893 inclusive, containing a complete roster of all Iowa soldiers.

2. List of all Iowa soldiers who participated in flag day exercises August 10, 1894, together with the names of commanders and colorbearers.

3. List of the ex-soldiers, sailors and marines living in this state in 1886.

4. Complete set of the reports of the proceedings of the Grand Army of the Republic for Iowa.

5. History of the Grand Army of the Republic.

6. Barnes' History of the United States.

7. Photo of Mrs. Harriet Ketcham, designer of the monument.

8. Last copies of the Des Moines Leader, News, Daily Capital, Register, Muscatine Journal, Iowa City Republican, Chicago Inter-Ocean, and Tribune, containing articles of the life and notices of the death, and services of War Governor Samuel J. Kirkwood, and copies of the Grand Army Advocate, of this city.

9. All school laws of Iowa.

10. Capitol Commissioner's report.

11. Assessment of the railway property of the state for 1894.

12. One bronze (hardened copper) knife.

13. Copies of the reports of Iowa educational institutions.

14. Proceedings of the Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. for 1894.

15. Complete directory of the Masonic bodies of Des Moines for 1894.

GRAND MASTER: Brothers Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary, you will now deposit the casket in the cavity prepared for it; and may the Great Architect of the Universe grant that ages shall pass away ere it again be seen of men.

The Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary then deposited the casket in the cavity of the stone.

GRAND TREASURER: Grand Master, your order has been obeyed.

The Grand Architect then delivered the Square, Level and Plumb to the Grand Master, who presented them to the Deputy Grand Master, Senior and Junior Grand Wardens, respectively, and said:

GRAND MASTER: Brothers Deputy Grand Master, Senior and Junior Grand Wardens, you will receive these implements of your respective offices. With your assistance and that of the brethren here assembled, I will now proceed to lay the corner stone of the "Iowa Soldiers and Sailors Monument," here to be erected by the state, according to the custom of our Ancient Craft.

GRAND MASTER: Brother Grand Marshal, you will order the Craftsman to lower the stone,

The Grand Marshal then ordered the stone to be properly placed in position. During this time, the choir sang the following:

AMERICA.

Father of Love and Might,
Send forth Thy holy light,
On us to shine.
Be Thou our Sovereign Lord,
And may Thy Holy Word
Be to us a Shield and Sword,
Master Divine.

Bound in one Brotherhood,
Owning one common blood,
Children of Thine.
Fill us with kindliness,
Prompt to relieve distress,
Wearing Thy true impress,
Master Divine.

With joyful hands to-day,
This corner stone we lay,
With Corn, Oil, Wine.
But do Thou build up one,
Wrought in the living stone,
Of our true hearts alone,
Master Divine.

GRAND MASTER: Deputy Grand Master, what is the proper jewel of your office?

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER: The square.

GRAND MASTER: What are its moral and Masonic uses?

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER: Morally, it teaches us to square our actions by the bright rule of virtue, and by it we prove our work.

GRAND MASTER: Apply the implement of your office to the corner stone and make report.

The Deputy Grand Master applied the square to the stone, saluted with military salute, and reported:

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER: Most Worshipful Grand Master, I find the stone to be square. The craftsmen have performed their duty.

GRAND MASTER: Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden, what is the proper jewel of your office?

SENIOR GRAND WARDEN: The level.

GRAND MASTER: What are its moral and Masonic uses?

SENIOR GRAND WARDEN: Morally, it teaches us equality, and by it we prove our work.

GRAND MASTER: Apply the implement of your office to the corner stone and make report.

The Senior Grand Warden applied the level to the stone, saluted with military salute, and reported:

SENIOR GRAND WARDEN: Most Worshipful Grand Master, I find the stone to be level. The craftsmen have performed their duty.

GRAND MASTER: Right Worshipful Junior Grand Warden, what is the proper jewel of your office?

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN: The plumb.

GRAND MASTER: What are its moral and Masonic uses?

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN: Morally, it teaches us rectitude of life and conduct, and by it we prove our work.

GRAND MASTER: Apply the implement of your office to the corner stone and make report.

The Junior Grand Warden applied the plumb to the stone, saluted with military salute, and reported:

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN: Most Worshipful Grand Master, I find the stone to be plumb. The craftsmen have performed their duty.

GRAND MASTER: This corner stone has been tested by the proper implements of Masonry. I find that the craftsmen have skillfully and faithfully performed their duty, and I declare this corner stone to be well formed, true and trusty, and correctly laid, according to the rules of our ancient craft. May the monument, here to be erected by a grateful people to commemorate the services of the living and the dead of Iowa's heroic sons whose services were rendered to perpetuate the union of states and defend the flag under whose sacred folds we meet to-day, be conducted and completed amid the blessings of plenty, health and peace. Amen.

Response by the brethren: *So mote it be.*

GRAND MASTER: Brother Grand Marshal, you will present the elements of consecration to the proper officers

The Grand Marshal presented the elements of consecration to the proper officers: Vessel of corn to the Deputy Grand Master, wine to the Senior Grand Warden, and oil to the Junior Grand Warden. The Deputy Grand Master came forward with the vessel of corn, scattered it on the corner stone, and said:

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER: I scatter this corn as an emblem of plenty. May the blessings of bounteous heaven be showered upon us, and upon this and all like noble undertakings, and may T. G. A. O. T. U. inspire the hearts of the people with virtue, wisdom, and gratitude.

Response by the brethren: *So mote it be.*

The choir sang, and the Grand Marshal placed a burning taper of white wax on the easterly side of the stone.

L. M.

When once of old, in Israel
Our early brethren wrought with toil,
Jehovah's blessing on them fell
Showers of corn and wine and oil.

The Senior Grand Warden came forward with vessel of wine and poured it on the corner stone, and said:

SENIOR GRAND MASTER: I pour this wine as an emblem of joy and gladness. May the Great Ruler of the Universe preserve to the people of this, our beloved country, peace and harmony, and vouchsafe to them joy and gladness and every blessing.

Response by the brethren: *So mote it be.*

The choir sang, and the Grand Marshal placed a burning taper of red wax on the westerly side of the stone.

L. M.

When there a shrine to Him above
They built, with worship, sin to foil,
On threshold and on corner stone,
They poured out corn and wine and oil,

The Junior Grand Warden came forward with the vessel of oil, poured it on the corner stone and said:

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN: I pour this oil as an emblem of peace. May its blessings abide with us continually, and may the Grand Master of Heaven and Earth shelter and protect the widow and orphan, and vouchsafe to them and the bereaved, the afflicted and sorrowing everywhere, the enjoyment of every good and perfect gift.

Response by the brethren: *So mote it be.*

The choir sang, and the Grand Marshal placed a burning taper of blue wax on the south side of the stone. The Grand Steward then advanced and strewed flowers upon the corner stone.

L. M.

And we have come, fraternal bands,
With joy and pride, and prosperous spoil,
To honor Him by votive hands,
With streams of corn, and wine, and oil.

The Grand Master came forward, extended his hands, and said:

GRAND MASTER: May the corn of nourishment, the wine of refreshment, and the oil of joy, together with all the necessities of life, abound abundantly among men throughout the whole world. May the blessing of Almighty God rest upon this undertaking. May He protect the workmen from every accident. May the monument here to be erected, planned in wisdom, be supported by strength and adorned in beauty. And may it long

be preserved as a monument of the energy and liberality of its founders, and of this free and enlightened government, under whose protecting care it is our privilege to live. Amen.

Response by the brethren: *So mote it be.*

The Grand Master then struck the corner stone three times with his gavel, and then led in giving public grand honors—three times three—the brethren all uniting therein.

GRAND MASTER: Brethren, unite with me in giving the public grand honors. Together, by three times three.

GRAND MARSHAL: Most Worshipful Grand Master, I present to you R. S. Finkbine, the Superintendent of this building, who is ready, with his craftsmen, for the work.

GRAND MASTER: Worthy Sir, having thus, as Grand Master of Masons in Iowa, laid the corner stone of the "Iowa Soldiers and Sailors Monument," I now deliver these implements of *operative* masonry into your hands, with the fullest confidence that, by your skill and tact, aided by faithful craftsmen, this monument will rise and add new lustre to this capital city (Des Moines) and State of Iowa. May there be no envy, discord nor confusion among the workmen. May the important duties confided to you be performed, not only to the satisfaction of the honorable Commissioners, but the whole people of the State, who have entrusted you with their fulfillment, but in such a manner as shall secure the approbation of your own conscience, and thereby reflect additional honor upon the State, the sentiments of whose people, "like the rivers of her borders, flow to an inseparable union."

Brother Grand Marshal, you will make the proclamation.

GRAND MARSHAL: In the name of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Iowa, of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, I now proclaim that the Corner Stone of the "Iowa Soldiers and Sailors Monument," here to be erected, has this day been proved Square, Level and Plumb, true and trusty, and laid according to the rules of our Ancient Craft, by the Grand Master of Masons, Hon. Henry Eaton Fellows of Lansing.

Upon the conclusion of the other public services by the "Commission" and the "Grand Army of the Republic" the emergent Grand Lodge returned to the place from whence it came, and was closed in ample form.

HENRY EATON FELLOWS,
Grand Master.

[ATTEST.]

THEODORE SUTTON PARVIN,
Grand Secretary.

COMMANDER NEWMAN'S ADDRESS.

The president of the day next introduced Commander George A. Newman, who spoke as follows:

In speaking of the Grand Army of the Republic, if I am to be at all helpful, it must be in some word that I may say for the living. Pæans are continually sung, and the tongues eloquent with oratory are lifted up in honor of the brave men who fell upon the sanguinary field. But not all the heroes that go to battle fall. It is not given us to know why one man is shot down, and the man who touches elbows with him is spared. Is one the more of a hero, deserving the plaudits and approbation because he fell, when the comrade by his side fought through the battle to victory, and by some reason we cannot understand, survived the terrible carnage? I would not tear one leaf from the laurel you twine in your imagination around the brow of those who did not return; they were our comrades, we know how brave they were, how they endured hardship, exposure and suffering, all that we might have a country and enjoy its blessings. It has been made familiar to you how they fought, charging over the deadly abatis, through lines of bristling bayonets, capturing batteries of artillery; upon gun boats, firing their last shot from the water's edge, standing upon tip-toe to catch the result before being engulfed forever. These were brave deeds, requiring all the qualities that stand for heroism and bravery. Words are feeble when we undertake to do justice to the deeds of these men. Our efforts here are finite. *Their* deeds, in their importance to coming generations, take hold and grasp infinity.

I pay this brief tribute to their memory, not only because I am glad and proud to pay it, not only because it is richly deserved, but also to call your attention to the fact that before you stand representatives of that grand army, who were as brave, were as heroic, as self-sacrificing as any who marched and fell by their side. They walk your streets in the ordinary garb of your people; they are tilling your farms; they are in your counting houses, your banks; they have occupied the highest positions in your government, enjoying the confidence and esteem of your fellow citizens; they are in your legislatures and the halls of congress, and, yet, they give no signs of the terrible conflict through which they passed in their youth and early manhood, except you detect it in the maimed limb, the halting step, or the prematurely wasting frame; and yet, right in your midst, in every community are men whose deeds of valor, as you shall some time read in the obituary column, will make you wonder and regret that you did not raise your hat in passing, in grateful recognition of deeds that will live in history and be sung in story. Men have marched to-day that when the color bearers have been shot down, have grasped the standard from dying hands and borne them to victory, or saved them in defeat. And, braver deeds still, history will repeat.

A man simply and beautifully great, lives in my county, who when a mere lad, was taken prisoner and enjoyed the hospitality so many had forced upon them. In the course of time there came an offer for exchange and he was to return to that country, christened by the soldiers in our Father's name—he had made the acquaintance of a comrade who had left a family when he enlisted, his health was broken, and the prospects were he might not survive a much longer stay under that hospital roof. This young

man says to his comrade—I have no one dependent upon me—you have a wife and children, take my place, answer to my name, and go home. I will take my chances for a further exchange latter. His comrade did so. Fortunately the young man survived the entertainment provided and in time also returned, and in relating the circumstance at my request, he closed by saying with a simplicity I shall never forget: “When I returned home the man I exchanged with presented me with a gold watch,” as if that were the larger deed. I love to tell this story, and I rejoice that we had such men, and that they live to-day. Some of you may think this is not the proper occasion for a line of thought like this, when a great state thirty years after the great struggle has closed, with time having elapsed for the healing of dissensions and discord between the sections of our country takes into consideration the magnitude of the struggle, the momentous issues involved, the bravery and heroism of her sons, and decides to build a monument that shall commemorate, not the memory of the deeds of any one man, not the deeds of any forty men, but which shall stand in commemoration of all for which the war was fought and the sacrifices endured.

The call to arms, the generous and spontaneous response, the sorrowing hearts and homes made desolate by the absence of the first born, and in many instances not halting while any remained, the sacrifices and devotion of the women, who themselves were a bulwark of strength no one can compute, and whose labor of love still continues, and will so long as necessities exist; the disastrous failures, as well as the magnificent victories, the sickness and wounds, the miasmatic swamp no less than the bullet doing its deadly work; the nurses in the fields and hospitals, the sanitary and Christian commissions for the amelioration of the atrocities of the war, the emancipation of a race, the final victory and a nation saved and redeemed. All these will the coming generations see and contemplate in the monument, the foundations of which we this day commemorate. It is an occasion for the living as well as the dead, and the Grand Army of the Republic has approached these ceremonies in the same spirit and from the same motives that impel us on every recurring memorial day to strew upon the low, green mounds the choicest treasures that earth can produce. One is as appropriate as the other, and no service is inappropriate for us to perform in loving memory of the deeds of our comrades dead, and in grateful appreciation of comrades living.

And now, as the twilight falls upon our horizon and is slowly creeping upon our lives, realizing that it is in grateful memory of her sons that the state erects this memorial, speaking for an organization that stands pre-eminently for the soldiers and sailors that remain, I feel on their behalf to acknowledge with becoming gratitude the efforts of all who have in any manner made its erection and these exercises possible.

The legislature, the state executive, the fraternity performing the special service and the commission having immediate charge, we know and I trust appreciate some of your embarrassments. You are but carrying out the designs of others, and are learning how hard it is to discriminate where all bore so conspicuous a part, but we believe you will do what your best judgment, actuated by loving hearts, shall dictate.

And you, who will enjoy the fruitage of what these heroes have sown in tears, must remember that as they fought you must preserve.

Be loyal to that flag, there is no symbol greater or nobler. It tokens the possibilities of the American people and its liberty. And to the heroes who sleep and the heroes who live, you fell, you stand. The flag still waves. *You* saved it. Let all the people respond, we shall be loyal to it.

THOMAS HEDGE'S ADDRESS.

The president of the day then introduced Thomas Hedge, Esq., of Burlington, who spoke as follows:

Of the 675,000 inhabitants of Iowa in April, 1861, the first settler had lived within its borders hardly twenty-eight years, and the first native of the state was not yet 15 years old.

It was an entire population in the flower of youth. Taken from the most active, enterprising and intelligent of the people of the older states, or of the northern countries of Europe, notably what is now Germany, it included men of great force of character, of varied and brilliant genius and of interesting and engaging qualities of heart and mind; who might fairly be called great pioneers, explorers, promoters of commerce, farmers, lawyers and statesmen.

Bringing with them the habits of life, the modes of thought, the peculiar customs, prejudices and perhaps bigotries of their respective nativities, they were by no means a homogeneous people; but variety of character served only to distinguish and not to divide them.

They were alike in this—that they honored labor and loved liberty. They had sought this new land west of the Mississippi as a field wherein to make their way—to earn their living, to establish homes, to perfect their manhood and to fulfill their individual destiny.

To the intelligence of most of them the truths that are self-evident appeared self-evident. Their open minds accepted the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence. Liberty was not created or conferred by human government; that was only an institution for its security, but was the gift of the Creator, not to a preferred race or a chosen people, but to every earthly creature capable to sin.

Living in this faith, it is not recorded or remembered that any citizen of Iowa, of whatever party, ever lifted his hand to hinder one of the least of those who, "in silence and in fear," sought across our southern border the freedom which the supreme law of his native land withheld.

The American born of our people had special cause to regard and care for the American Union; not only was the very soil on which they settled the purchased property of the Nation, and their first title deeds to their homesteads signed by the President of the United States; not only was the Mississippi river a natural token and promise of the unity of the continent from St. Anthony to the open sea, and the way of necessity for the products of their free industry to the commerce of the world; but the associations of their childhood, the homes of their kindred, the graves of their fathers, all the objects of their fondest recollection had their place in the east.

Even the oldest pioneer was not at all times free from the haunting feeling that his true home was there. If there was no real and perpetual union of these younger with the older states; if they were not included and constellated in one grand nationality; if by crossing the river their settlers

had to any degree or in any sense changed their relation to the flag, then were they truly but strangers and sojourners here, and men without a country. It was to such a people, cherishing true American sentiments, sane-minded, sound-bodied, pursuing homely callings, busy in the daily round, the common task; faithful to the simple duties of ordinary life, careful chiefly for good neighborhood and a peaceful home, that came the last trial of human faith. In the clouds of war they discerned a severer duty and a wider responsibility; that the perpetuity of their country, the cause of individual liberty was given to their keeping.

We commemorate here with pride and thankfulness the lofty spirit with which they answered this call of duty, accepted their responsibility and proved their origin.

We do not celebrate exceptional, rare and scattered examples of exalted character and sublime service, but the moral greatness of a generation. We remember that the soldier from this western frontier of inhabited America raised the standard of patriotic service for those dwelling in sight of Bennington and Bunker Hill and Valley Forge; that when it was joy to simply be, when life was sweet and home was dear and the long future bright; for the sake of those to come, who should never know his person or his name, he bore exile and toil and pain and prison with serene patience, and when the need came, transfigured and glorified, offered the last sacrifice as if his eyes beheld the heavens opened and his ears caught the music of the morning stars.

We, surviving, cannot serve our generation better than by preserving the memory of such service and sacrifice. While the soldier's true monument is a union preserved, a constitution perfected, a race delivered, a free school, a free religion, room and opportunity to every one for the growth and perfecting of his character; human nature asks for the likeness of the patriot at whose hands these are received. Men are guided better by concrete example than by abstract excellence. We follow embodied virtue. Truth must be made flesh and dwell among us.

So let the image of the soldier rise, the counterfeit presentment of him, who, while "beauty's ensign crimsoned in his lips and on his cheeks, and death's pale flag was not advanced there," for the sake of his fellow men gave up to the great reaper the white flower of a blameless life."

A reminder to generous youth that the hero is he who serves, who sees his duty and fulfills it; a teacher to the unlearned, the careless and the unthinking that their freedom was purchased for them at a great price, and abides only with that people who love it with a vigilant and jealous love.

A monitor to those who serve in that visible center and citadel of authority that not in calculation, time serving or self-seeking, but in the service of wisdom and of justice is true service of the commonwealth.

In fullness of time may some genius place near the likeness of the young soldier's mother of those dark but spacious times. Of her from whose life he drew strength and soundness to endure hardness, and whose sweet and loving nature and sufficient grace made him capable to die; of her who bore the bereavement of farewell, the suspense of those eternal years, the dread of tidings of defeat or word of victory; who walked through the valley of the shadow of death and suffered the cross and passion by which men are

still redeemed. Through these thirty years we see her face "as it had been the face of an angel." The nurse of our manhood, the guardian of our social orders, whose hearthstone is the firm foundation of our free government, children of Iowa, so long as children be, shall call her blessed.

It has seemed to my fancy, Mr. President, that our Iowa, in her free spirit, her loyal heart, her abounding life, her simple ways and her face of beauty has her prototype in that Ruth who went up from the land of Moab to Bethlehem Judea, in the beginning of barley harvest, 3,000 years ago, "standing breast high among the corn," dark eyed, deep bosomed, delectable to behold; steadfast, foreseeing, high-minded, true-hearted; the destined mother of princes among men.

The ceremonies of the occasion being completed, the meeting adjourned.

BOARD CHANGES.

The Commission has to report the resignation and subsequent death of one of its most honored members, ex-Governor Samuel J. Kirkwood; whose withdrawal from the board took place April 13, 1894, but a few months before his decease. The vacancy was filled by the Governor, who appointed Col. C. H. Gatch, of Des Moines, who was also appointed chairman of the executive committee in Governor Jackson's stead.

Being no longer able to attend to the business of the Commission, Mr. L. E. Mitchell, of Brush Creek, handed in his resignation July 5, 1895, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Capt. J. F. Merry, of Manchester.

PORTRAITURE OF THE MONUMENT.

From Harriet A. Ketcham's description of her design for the Iowa Soldiers and Sailors Monument, the following extract is made:

They, the medallions, will be modeled from life, if living; if not, from the best pictures to be had.

That gifted woman's design was chosen from among forty-seven others by the Commission, which design was conspicuously

displayed during the session, critically examined and discussed; and, with full knowledge of all the facts, the Twenty-fourth General Assembly passed a bill appropriating money to build the monument, and directed the commission to proceed with the erection of the same.

The selection of the subjects for portraiture in bronze was begun on the 5th day of December, 1893, and practically ended on the 5th day of July, 1895,—nineteen months,—with exception of a few more figures, possibly, for the bas relief of the battle of Fort Donelson, which, owing to protest of the sculptor, were omitted. In the latter part of August it was decided that Major-General Herron should be honored upon the monument, and it was settled informally by correspondence that the three-feet coat of arms in the pediment fronting the Capitol should be omitted for that purpose; and thereon board action was had at next meeting, November 22, 1895.

The doings of the board in respect to portraiture were from time to time published in the papers of the state, and at all times, when lists and additions were made, reporters were requested to favor the board by requesting that those interested in the matter suggest other candidates for consideration. Further than this: in the issuing of circulars contemplating the distribution of duplicates of art work of the monument, and on suggestion of the Iowa Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, 1,000 extra circulars were printed and placed with Adjutant Chase, at Grand Army Headquarters of Iowa, to be distributed among the Posts of that organization and other veteran associations of the state, which was accordingly done. Upon that circular appeared the name of every veteran selected for the monument up to March 1, 1895, specifying the groups, the number to constitute each group when completed (except as to bas reliefs, which could not be stated at that time), and calling attention to groups not yet filled. In this connection it may be proper to state, that though the circulars were faithfully mailed to all Posts, by Grand Army officials and at Grand Army expense, and accompanied by Commander Newman's general order respecting other affairs, but exceedingly few responses were received.

FINANCIAL.

The following figures show the financial condition of the Monument fund to date, as per State Auditor's books:

Total credits of the fund..... \$ 159,481.79

TOTAL DEBITS.

1889.			
Feb.	1.	Ticknor & Co., advertising for designs	\$ 2.10
Feb.	1.	Iowa State Register.....	5.00
Feb.	11.	Engineer and Builder.....	6.00
May	1.	Inland Publishing Co.....	3.00
May	1.	Democrat Co., printing and stationery	14.25
May	20.	W. G. Edinger, photos of designs submitted.....	75.00
July	2.	Mrs. Harriet A. Ketcham, premium No. 1, for design.	500.00
Aug.	31.	J. R. Hunter, premium No. 3, for design.....	150.00
Oct.	1.	Robert Kraus, premium No. 2, for design.. ..	250.00
1891.			
Aug	25.	George G. Wright, Commissioner.....	40.00
Aug.	25.	James Harlan, Commissioner.....	101.10
Aug.	25.	Samuel J. Kirkwood, Commissioner.....	38.00
Aug.	25.	L. E. Mitchell, Commissioner	24.00
Aug.	25.	E. Townsend, Commissioner	38.00
Aug.	25.	D. N. Richardson, Commissioner.....	104.00
Aug.	26.	Edward Johnstone, Commissioner	63.60
1892.			
Feb.	3.	George G. Wright, Commissioner	16.00
Feb.	3.	H. H. Trimble, Commissioner.....	23.00
Feb.	3.	E. Townsend, Commissioner.....	19.00
Feb.	3.	L. E. Mitchell, Commissioner.....	58.00
Feb.	3.	D. N. Richardson, Commissioner	10.00
April	7.	George G. Wright, Commissioner	12.00
April	7.	James Harlan, Commissioner	26.00
April	7.	E. Townsend, Commissioner.....	23.00
April	7.	H. H. Trimble, Commissioner.....	27.00
April	7.	D. N. Richardson, Commissioner.....	33.50
Dec.	2.	Democrat Co., printing	5.00
Dec.	2.	Democrat Co., printing.....	15.75
Dec.	2.	D. N. Richardson, Commissioner.....	470.85
Dec.	2.	L. Eisenger, photographing design.....	15.25
1893.			
April	7.	New England Monument Co., scale drawings.....	275.00
Oct.	4.	New England Monument Co., scale and working dr..	350.00
Dec.	21.	Chicago Tribune Co., advertising for bids.....	67.20
Dec.	21.	New York Tribune, advertising for bids.....	61.20
Dec.	21.	Boston Herald, advertising for bids.....	24.00
Dec.	21.	Karl Gerhardt, sketch model for monument.....	500.00
Dec.	21.	Geo. Martin Huss, room rent displaying drawings...	20.00
Dec.	21.	Charles A. Jameson, express on design.....	1.90
Dec.	21.	E. Townsend, Commissioner.....	40.60
Dec.	21.	Cora C. Weed, Commissioner.....	134.25
Dec.	21.	Democrat Co., printing and stationery.....	24.30

1893.			
Dec.	21.	H. H. Trimble, Commissioner.....	\$ 32.90
Dec.	21.	George G. Wright, Commissioner.....	16.00
Dec.	21.	James Harlan, Commissioner.....	50.00
Dec.	21.	Samuel J. Kirkwood, Commissioner	4.00
Dec.	27.	D. N. Richardson, Commissioner.....	1,046.25
1894.			
March	9.	Democrat Co., printing and stationery.....	24.57
March	9.	D. N. Richardson, Commissioner.....	433.35
March	9.	Cora C. Weed, Commissioner.....	116.75
March	9.	H. H. Trimble, Commissioner.....	100.05
March	9.	L. E. Mitchell, Commissioner.....	65.40
March	9.	E. Townsend, Commissioner.....	46.80
March	9.	O. E. Pearson, photographing sketch model monu- ment.....	54.60
May	1.	D. N. Richardson, Commissioner.....	167.85
May	1.	E. Townsend, Commissioner.....	55.60
May	1.	James Harlan, Commissioner.....	35.92
May	1.	Cora C. Weed, Commissioner.....	101.75
May	1.	H. H. Trimble, Commissioner.....	85.30
May	1.	Iowa Capital, advertising capitol removal.....	2.25
May	1.	Nelly Murray, notary public	3.00
June	9.	Bennett Bros., removing old capitol building.....	495.00
June	18.	Bennett Bros., grading old capitol grounds	240.00
July	14.	Schricker & Rodler, estimate.....	5,165.32
July	30.	D. Schreiner, civil engineering.....	12.00
July	31.	C. H. Gatch, Commissioner.....	16.00
July	31.	E. Townsend, Commissioner.....	17.30
July	31.	James Harlan, Commissioner	54.67
July	31.	H. H. Trimble, Commissioner.....	68.17
July	31.	D. N. Richardson, Commissioner.....	189.05
July	31.	Cora C. Weed, Commissioner.....	185.80
July	31.	Democrat Co., printing.....	6.50
Aug.	8.	Schricker & Rodler, estimate.....	2,232.15
Sept.	8.	R. S. Finkbine, superintendent construction	262.80
Sept.	6.	Carl Rohl-Smith, sculptor, estimate.....	2,100.00
Sept.	12.	Schricker & Rodler, estimate.....	1,418.48
Sept.	15.	R. S. Finkbine, corner stone expenses bill.....	201.50
Sept.	12.	H. H. Trimble, Commissioner.....	197.40
Sept.	17.	Cora C. Weed, Commissioner... ..	110.20
Sept.	17.	D. N. Richardson, Commissioner.....	163.20
Sept.	17.	L. E. Mitchell, Commissioner.....	106.74
Sept.	17.	E. Townsend, Commissioner.....	82.30
Sept.	17.	James Harlan, Commissioner.....	54.75
Sept.	17.	C. H. Gatch, Commissioner.....	49.00
Oct.	16.	American Bronze Co., estimate.....	950.00
Oct.	17.	Schricker & Rodler, estimate.....	3,780.77
Oct.	28.	Carl Rohl-Smith, estimate.....	1,089.12
Nov.	9.	American Bronze Co., estimate.....	805.25
Nov.	14.	Carl Rohl-Smith, estimate.....	956.95
Nov.	14.	Schricker & Rodler, estimate....	8,355.44
Dec.	6.	Schricker & Rodler, estimate... ..	10,791.26
Dec.	8.	R. S. Finkbine, superintendent construction.....	240.00
Dec.	8.	R. S. Finkbine, corner stone expense bill.....	11.55
Dec.	8.	Schricker & Rodler, estimate.....	2,000.00
Dec.	8.	Schricker & Rodler, estimate.....	225.70
Dec.	15.	D. N. Richardson, Commissioner.....	105.00
Dec.	15.	James Harlan, Commissioner.....	36.92
Dec.	15.	L. E. Mitchell, Commissioner.....	29.50
Dec.	15.	H. H. Trimble, Commissioner.....	29.40
Dec.	15.	E. Townsend, Commissioner.....	17.85
Dec.	15.	C. H. Gatch, Commissioner.....	8.00
Dec.	15.	Cora C. Weed, Commissioner.....	140.05

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MONUMENT COMMISSION.

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1894.			
Dec.	26.	American Bronze Co., estimate.....	\$ 1,275.00
Dec.	28.	R. S. Finkbine, superintendent construction.....	47.80
1895.			
Jan.	10.	C. H. Gatch, Commisloner.....	40.80
Jan.	10.	E. Townsend, Commissioner.....	35.45
Jan.	10.	Frank D. Jackson, Commissioner.....	18.00
Jan.	10.	H. H. Trimble, Commissioner.....	34.50
Jan.	10.	D. N. Richardson, Commissioner.....	57.25
Jan.	10.	Cora C. Weed, Commissioner.....	52.00
Jan.	10.	James Harlan, Commissioner.....	32.00
Feb.	5.	Carl Rohl-Smith, estimate.....	2,212.70
Feb.	19.	American Bronze Co., estimate.....	871.25
Feb.	19.	John B. May, photographing.....	13.00
March	29.	American Bronze Co., estimate.....	1,700.00
April	16.	Carl Rohl-Smith, estimate.....	1,426.25
May	2.	American Bronze Co., estimate.....	1,700.00
May	2.	Democrat Co., printing and stationery.....	40.98
May	2.	Carl Rohl-Smith, moving figures for photographing.....	11.25
May	2.	John B. May, photographing.....	20.00
May	2.	Th. Lau, carting models from foundry.....	18.00
May	2.	American Express Co., bringing model from Vermont.....	6.15
May	14.	Cora C. Weed, Commissioner.....	186.85
May	14.	James Harlan, Commissioner.....	38.55
May	14.	Frank D. Jackson, Commissioner.....	19.75
May	14.	E. Townsend, Commissioner.....	37.80
May	14.	H. H. Trimble, Commissioner.....	35.00
May	14.	D. N. Richardson, Commissioner.....	166.75
May	14.	C. H. Gatch, Commissioner.....	135.35
June	17.	R. S. Finkbine, superintendent of construction.....	140.00
June	17.	Schricker & Rodler, estimate.....	18,374.45
June	17.	American Bronze Co., estimate.....	1,232.50
June	17.	Carl Rohl-Smith, estimate.....	1,615.85
July	1.	American Bronze Co., estimate.....	807.50
July	24.	Cora C. Weed, Commissioner.....	153.65
July	24.	D. N. Richardson, Commissioner.....	105.00
July	24.	E. Townsend, Commissioner.....	37.80
July	24.	H. H. Trimble, Commissioner.....	72.75
July	24.	C. H. Gatch, Commissioner.....	91.73
Aug.	5.	Carl Rohl-Smith, estimate.....	1,105.05
Aug.	6.	R. S. Finkbine, superintendent construction.....	160.00
Aug.	6.	Schricker & Rodler, estimate.....	13,530.13
Aug.	19.	Schricker & Rodler, estimate.....	2,742.62
Aug.	20.	C. W. Jones, copying board records.....	26.00
Aug.	20.	Isaac M. Ricker, special agent at Barre, Vt.....	100.00
Aug.	20.	John B. May, photographing.....	27.10
Aug.	20.	Egbert, Fidler & Chambers, blank record book.....	11.00
Aug.	24.	Schricker & Rodler, estimate.....	166.72
Aug.	24.	Democrat Co., printing and stationery.....	20.00
Sept.	4.	American Bronze Co., estimate.....	1,772.25
Sept.	21.	E. Townsend, Commissioner.....	17.65
Sept.	21.	D. N. Richardson, Commissioner.....	79.00
Sept.	21.	C. H. Gatch, Commissioner.....	8.00
Sept.	21.	Cora C. Weed, Commissioner.....	76.10
Sept.	25.	Schricker & Rodler, estimate.....	11,084.38
Oct.	17.	James Harlan, Commissioner.....	24.17
Nov.	22.	Schricker & Rodler, estimate.....	10,000.00
Nov.	23.	R. S. Finkbine, superintendent construction.....	531.55
Nov.	23.	Carl Rohl-Smith, estimate.....	3,060.00
Total			\$ 126,615.51

RECAPITULATION.

Appropriations as per Auditor's books			\$ 159,781.79
Printing and stationery	\$	162.35	
Advertising designs and proposals		170 75	
Premiums for designs		900.00	
Sketch model of design		500.00	
Photographing designs, models and bronzes		204.95	
Architect's drawings and specifications		625.00	
Removal of old capitol and grading grounds		735.00	
Superintendent Finkbine's salary and expenses		1,382.15	
Expenses of laying corner stone		274.15	
Miscellaneous bills		198 35	
Commission expenses and per diem from December 11, 1888		6,998 52	
Extras (less \$61.10 in corner stone) acc't paid Schricker & Rodler		321.27	
Total	\$	12,472.49	
Amount of contracts—			
Schricker & Rodler, granite	\$	94,500.00	
American Bronze Co., bronze		23,500.00	
Carl Rohl-Smith, sculptor		21,500.00	\$ 139,500.00
			\$ 151,982.49
Balance available in excess of outstanding contracts			\$ 7,779.40
Balance unexpended, as per Auditor's books, December 1, 1895..			\$ 33,166.23

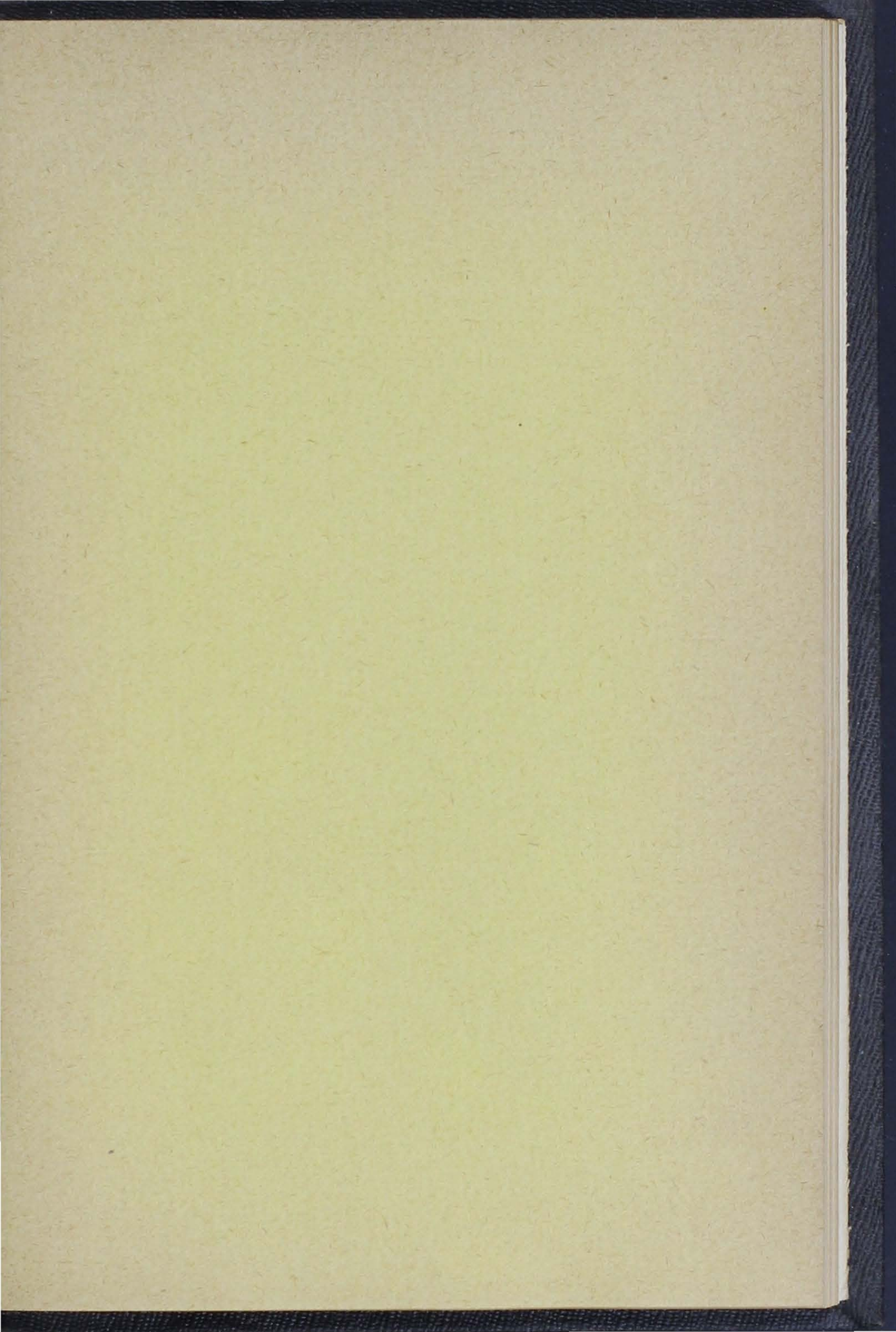
All of which is respectfully submitted.

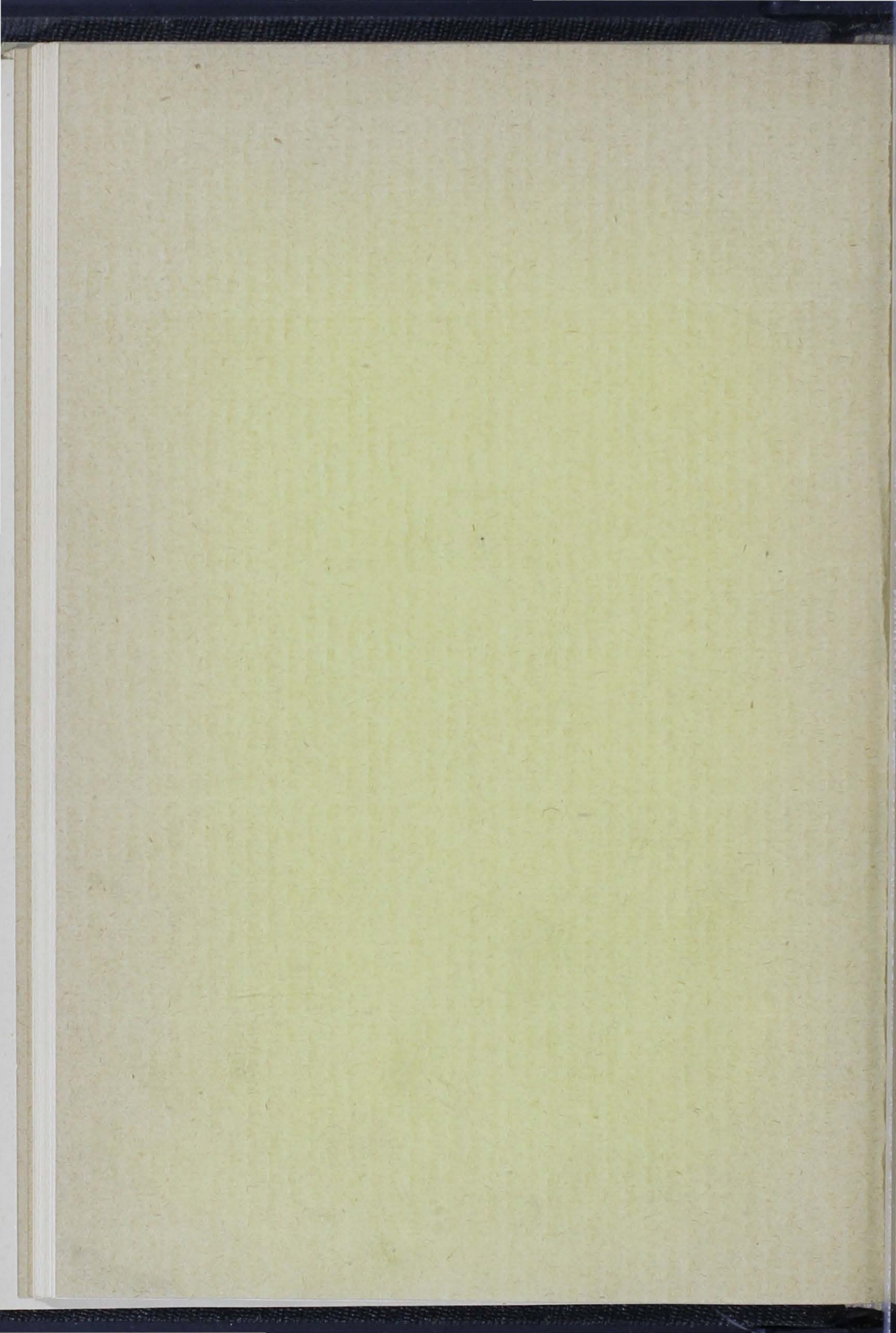
D. N. RICHARDSON,

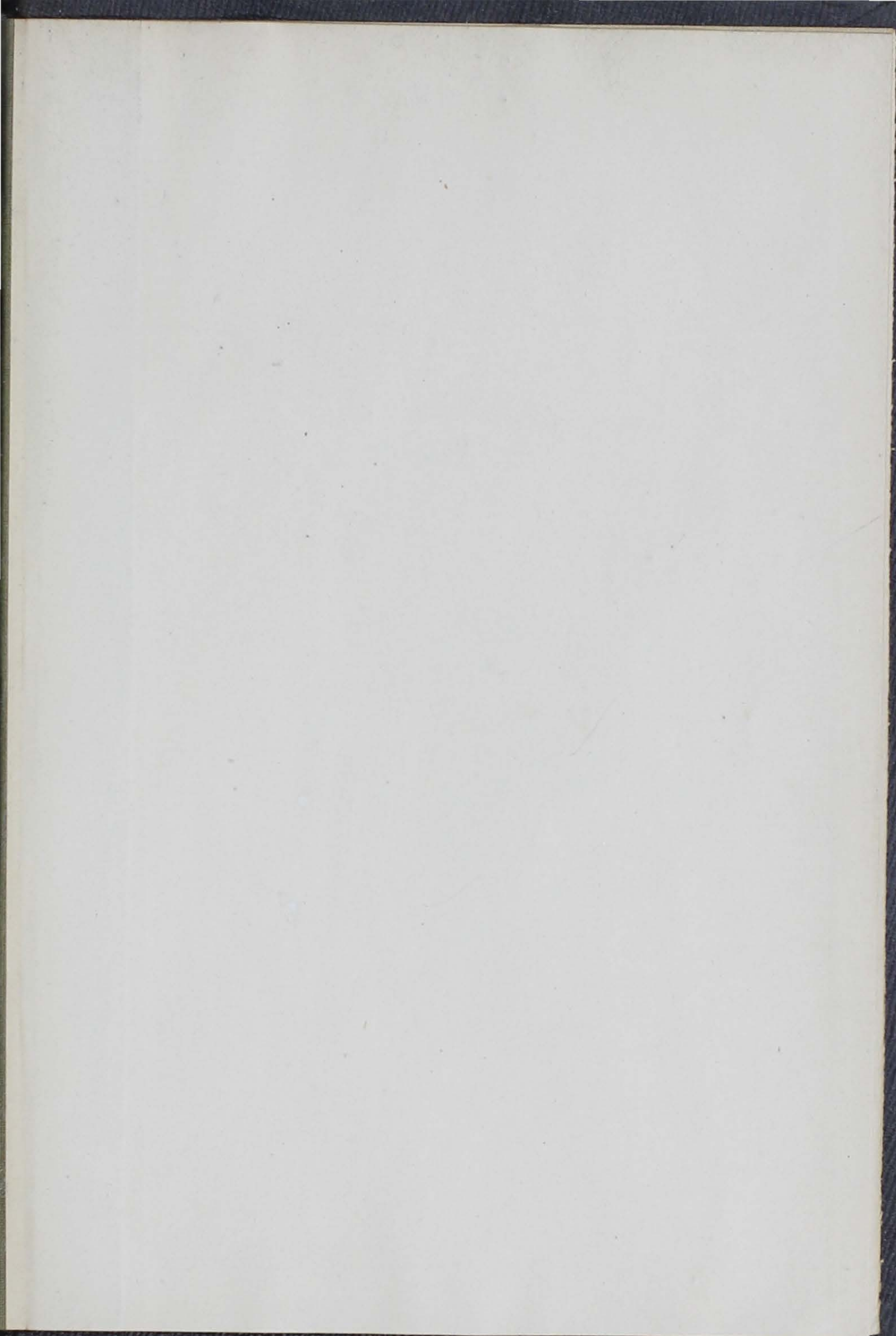
Secretary Iowa Soldiers Monument Commission.

December 1, 1895.









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